The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3292. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH.

A Clear and Graphic Account of the Two Days Action.

Splendid Generalship Displayed on Both Sides.

Indomitable Bravery of Our Troops Against Great Odds.

Opportune Service of the Gunboats Tyler and Lexington.

The Movement of the Union Army which Caused the Rebel Retreat.

Seventy Thousand Men Engaged on Each Side.

The Rebels Reinforced by Price and Van Dorn.

Reported Capture of John C. Breckinridge.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 10.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes the following account of the Pittsburgh battle:

Our forces were stationed in the form of a semicircle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river in the direction of Hamburgh, four miles north of Pittsburgh Landing.

At 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th, 400 men of Gen. PRENTISS' Division were attacked by the enemy, half a mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the Twenty-fifth Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the rebels reached Col. PEABODY's Brigade just as the long roll was sounded, and the men were falling into line. Resistance was but short, and they retreated under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the Second Division.

At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along our whole front. The enemy, in large numbers, drove in the pickets of Gen. SHERMAN's Division, and fell on the Forty-eighth, Fiftieth and Seventy-second Ohio Regiments. Those troops were never before in action, and, being so unexpectedly attacked, made as able a resistance as possible, but were, in common with the forces of Gen. PRENTISS, forced to seek the support of the troops immediately in their rear.

At 10 o'clock the entire line on both sides was fully engaged—the roar of cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main centre to a point extending half way down the left wing. The rebels made a desperate charge on the Fourteenth Ohio battery, which, not being sufficiently supported by infantry, fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for possession of the Fifth Ohio battery, and three of its guns were taken by the enemy.

By 11 o'clock, a number of commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained; yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which showed that the contest on both sides was for death or victory. Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened their fire, and made vigorous efforts on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank and driving it to the river bank. This wing was under Gen. HURLBURT, and was composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Indiana; Eighth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Illinois. Fronting its line, however, was the Fourteenth, Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh Ohio, and Fifth Ohio Cavalry of Gen. SHERMAN's Division. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the rebels fighting with a vigor that was only equaled by those contending with them.

While the contest raged the hottest, the gunboat *Tyler* passed up the river to a point opposite the enemy, and poured in broadsides from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back.

Up to 3 o'clock the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attempt at our centre, and made every effort to rout our forces before the reinforcements which had been sent for should come up.

At 5 o'clock there was a short cessation in the fire of the enemy, their lines falling back for nearly half a mile, when they suddenly wheeled, and again threw their entire forces upon our left wing, determined to make a final struggle in that quarter, but the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* poured in their shot thick and fast, with terrible effect.

Meanwhile Gen. WALLACE, who had taken a circuitous route from Crump's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing. In the face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise for the day was a failure, and as night was approaching, fell back until they reached an advantageous position somewhat in the rear, yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to throw shells at them until out of range.

After a wearied watching of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance regiments of Gen. BUELL appeared on the opposite bank of the river. The work of passing the river began, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and Sixty-eighth Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portions of Gens. NELSON and BRUCE's Divisions. Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. All night long steamers were engaged ferrying Gen. BUELL's force across, and *when daylight broke, it was evident the rebels, too, had been strongly reinforced.*

The battle was opened by the rebels at 7 o'clock, from the Corinth road, and in half an hour extended along the whole line. At 9 o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by our reinforcements and the still unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy they certainly could not have expected.

It became evident they were avoiding the extreme of our left wing, and endeavoring, with perseverance and determination, to find some weak point by which to turn our force. *They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would, by some masterly stroke of Generalship, direct a most vigorous attack upon some division where they fancied they would not be expected; but the fire of our lines was as steady as clock-work, and it soon became evident that the enemy considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one.*

Further reinforcements now began to arrive, and took position on the right of the main centre, under Gen. WALLACE. Gens. GRANT, BUELL, NELSON, SHERMAN and CRITTENDEN were everywhere present, directing movements for a new stroke on the enemy. *Suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy, with the intention of driving them into an extensive ravine. At the same time a powerful battery, stationed in the open field, poured volley after volley of canister into the rebel ranks.*

At 11½ o'clock the roar of the battle shook the earth. The Union guns were fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat inspired, while the rebels' fire was not so vigorous, and *they evinced a desire to withdraw.* They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire from their artillery and musketry along their whole column as they retreated. They went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect; but from all the divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept upon their rear.

The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines, and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by our cavalry.

The forces engaged on both sides in this day's battle are estimated at about 70,000 each.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 10.

An arrival from Pittsburgh Landing says that the rebels, in making the attack on Sunday morning, carried the Stars and Stripes, and wore the Federal uniform.

Gen. Bragg is reported to have been killed. Provisional Governor JOHNSON, of Kentucky, is wounded, and was taken prisoner.

It is stated that Gen. PRENTISS escaped in the confusion of the rebels' retreat on the second day's fight.

Our total loss is about 7,000. This is the estimate of the military commanders who were in the engagement. Of this number about 2,000 were taken prisoners, the balance are killed and wounded, in the usual proportions.

Gen. WALLACE, of Illinois, was reported dead, as it was thought impossible that he could live; he was, however, living on Wednesday, and improving. He was shot in the back of the ear, the bullet coming out of his nose.

Gen. HALLECK passed Cairo to-day, *en route* for Pittsburgh Landing.

Five thousand prisoners are expected to arrive here to-night from Island No. 10.

Every preparation is being made here for the reception of our wounded from Pittsburgh.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 10.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Cairo, says:

We are just beginning to get reliable details from the great battle at Pittsburgh. From several gentlemen who were on the field after the fight, the following is gathered:

Gen. PRENTISS' Brigade, consisting of the Sixty-first Illinois, Seventeenth Wisconsin, Thenty-fourth Indiana and Seventy-first Ohio, were attacked while eating their breakfast, by what seemed to be the entire rebel force. Gen. PRENTISS had no artillery, and his brigade was cut to pieces and forced to retire. PRENTISS and many of his men were taken prisoners.

At 12 o'clock, the entire line was engaged, but in full retreat. At 4 o'clock the enemy had taken SCHWARTZ's Battery of six guns, DRESDEN's Battery of four guns, and WATERHOUSE's Battery, also, two Ohio batteries, names not known. Thousands of our soldiers who had taken refuge under the bank of the river utterly refused to fight, and in fact, they could not, as officers and men were mixed in inextricable confusion.

The army at this time seemed to be utterly defeated. At this juncture the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler* opened a tremendous fire of shot and shell upon the enemy, and kept it up every half hour during the night. Some of the shells set the woods on fire, and many dead rebels were burned.

At 7 in the evening the firing had generally ceased. About midnight the rebels attempted to plant a battery within 300 yards of our siege guns, but were driven away by the gunboats and siege guns, supported by three regiments of Gen. MITCHELL's Division, which had arrived and crossed the river about 6 in the evening.

Our informants persist in estimating our loss on Sunday at 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded as being a low figure.

During the night the rebels were reinforced by Gens Van Dorn and Price, from Arkansas, with a very large force.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE came up with the Eleventh and Twenty-third Indiana, Forty-fourth Illinois, and Eighth Missouri, and WILLARD's Battery, and in the morning fiercely attacked the enemy's left wing. They went into the fight at the double-quick, with tremendous shouts, and did terrible execution. By 10 o'clock they had driven the rebels back two miles.

At about 10 o'clock the rebels were reinforced, and for a few minutes our men were forced to yield.

The other divisions of Gen. BUELL's army now appeared, and at once became fully engaged. For two hours all the destructive elements of the earth seemed to be striving for the mastery on this fatal field; but at last the Southern chivalry broke and fled in all directions.

Gen. BUELL followed the flying foe with 12,000 troops, mostly cavalry, smiting without mercy, those who would not surrender. *He was reported to have taken Corinth with all its immense stores of arms and ammunition.*

The rebel troops were mostly from Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana, with many from Georgia and Alabama.

Our informants say that they could ride through the battle-field where our forces were posted, *but the dead was so thick in the enemy's lines that they could not do it there.* They assure us that the rebels occupied our camps on Sunday night, and took care of our sick and wounded, destroying nothing, *expecting confidently to have our entire army the next day. They thought the battle already fought and won.*

On Monday, Gen. McCLERNAND cut his way through the enemy that had surrounded him. Most of his troops behaved with great gallantry, but the Fifty-third Ohio was ordered to the rear in disgrace for refusing to fight.

Our informants state that John C. Breckinridge is taken prisoner. They say they saw him pass to the general headquarters.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 10.

The *Times'* special, in its account of the Pittsburgh battle, says:

Gens. PRENTISS and SHERMAN, with reinforcements from Gen. HURLBURT, maintained their position. The attack gradually extended to the centre, under McCLERNAND, which soon became engaged with a superior force. Up to noon these four division, PRENTISS', SHERMAN, HURLBURT and McCLERNANDS, held the entire rebel force in check. Although the enemy was constantly bringing up fresh troops, they gained no advantage until noon. Our lines were unbroken, except Gen. PRENTISS' command. They being compelled to fall back, abandoned the camp.

Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON commanded on the right, and Gen. POLK on the left.

Shortly after noon, the enemy made a grand attack on our whole line. Our force obstinately held their ground until the enemy hurled the entire force of 70,000 men against us.

Our line fell back, under the pressure, in good order, half or three-quarters of a mile, abandoning the camp to the enemy, taking a position in a semicircle on the bank of the river. Here they stood immovable, and fought obstinately five hours, the ground being fought over and over again.

The gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* had got within raking range, and, from their position on the left, poured in a storm of shot and shell which fairly annihilated them. Our immense siege guns had the same position on the right, so that, wherever the rebels turned they met iron hail, which scattered them like chaff. They advanced no more, but stubbornly held their position. Night came without any change.

In the meantime Gen. BUELL arrived on the opposite bend of the river, having made a forced march all day. Eight regiments were crossed, took position in the centre, and immediately engaged the enemy. The fight continued with unparalleled obstinacy and apalling slaughter till darkness closed.

During the night Gen. BUELL crossed with 39,000 men Gen. WILSON took position on the left, and Gen. McCOOK in the centre.

The battle was renewed in the morning by the rebels, after the arrival of 25,000 reinforcements, under Gen. BRAGG, who were precipitated on SHERMAN's, McCLERNAND's and WALLACE's Divisions. They were held in check, however, and at the same time Gen. NELSON threw himself on their right with his division, supported by HURLBURT and all the other available force.

The enemy, after maintaining their ground till 3 P. M., gave way. *The decisive blow was given by Gen. Grant, who headed a charge of six regiments in person, and precipitated his whole body on the enemy's centre with such desperate force, that they broke and ran.*

Retreat at once became general. Within half an hour the whole rebel army was falling back in dismay. Our rejoiced soldiers followed them, driving them through our camp in complete disorder. They were soon driven into broken country, where they would not form or fight.

There was no relaxation in the pursuit. At the last accounts the cavalry were eleven miles from the river, still following. The fugitives, exhausted, lay down and wait to be taken prisoners.

We can get no estimate of our loss. It is immense, however. *Some of our regiments had not above one hundred and sixty or two hundred left.*

Gen. PRENTISS displayed conspicuous bravery during the first part of the engagement, and before he was taken, he had just led a gallant charge of 1,000 men against a superior force of the enemy. He was repulsed and received a musket ball in the arm; at the same time his horse was killed. Before he could extricate himself the enemy were upon him.

I am informed on authority direct from the rebel camp, that BEAUREGARD made his advance on Friday to a point within a few miles of Gen. GRANT's position, here formed his line of battle, and during the night resumed his march, coming upon our forces before daybreak, completely surprising them. *The only wonder is that a rout of our army did not ensue at once.* Gen. HURLBURT, whose Division was in reserve, *made himself the main prop on which the fortunes of the day hung.* He acted with the utmost promptness.

Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON was killed in the forenoon of the second day's fight, during the attack on his position by our force, while endeavoring to rally his men. *Apparently fearless of danger, he rode along the entire front, waving his sword, shouting to his dismayed officers and frightened men.* When the rout was at its height, a cannon ball struck him, crushing his skull, killing him instantly. His body was found by the pursuers and brought to Gen. NELSON's tent.

THE REPORTED OCCUPATION OF CORINTH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

Up to 4 o'clock, this afternoon, the Government had received no official dispatch confirmatory of the occupation of Corinth by our troops.

THE WOUNDED IN THE GREAT BATTLE.

The Western Sanitary Commission has an overwhelming task before it, in providing for the wounded soldiers on the battle-ground of Pittsburgh. It therefore appealed to the East for assistance, in the subjoined telegram:

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
ST. LOUIS, April 9, 1862.

James A. Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden-lane, New-York:

Send us shirts, drawers and sheets, all you can. Great battle. Sending four hospital steamers to Gen. GRANT.

J. E. YEATMAN, President.

We are authorized to say that contributions for the above object, either in money or goods, will be taken charge of, and properly forwarded, by J. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, or may be sent direct by Adams' Express to JAS. E. YEATMAN, President Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 10.

Two steamers fitted up as floating hospitals left here yesterday for Tennessee River, and large contributions of all kinds of supplies are being made today to furnish two more, which will leave this evening. The Western Sanitary Commission is moving earnestly and with energy in this matter, and every effort will be made for the speedy relief of our wounded soldiers at Pittsburgh Landing.

Col. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Gen. KETCHUM, are in charge here, while Gen. HALLECK is in the field.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 10.

Telegraphic communication was opened between Savanna, Tenn., and this city this afternoon.

Forty physicians and nurses arrived from Frankfort this evening, and will immediately leave on the steamer *Autocrat* for Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing. Several other boats, with similar aid, are passing down the river from this city and elsewhere.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Great Strength of the Rebels at Yorktown.

Their Force Reported to be Sixty Thousand Strong.

General Joe Johnston in Command.

The Merrimac Still Detained by Bad Weather.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Wednesday, April 9—1:20 P.M.

The weather still continues unfavorable for military operations. It has been raining for nearly two days. The creeks are very much swollen, and the low grounds covered with water, making the roads almost impassable, even for empty wagons.

Information received shows that *the rebels have a force of sixty thousand*, which is rapidly being added to by troops from the neighborhood of Richmond, which is one day from Yorktown by railroad and river, they having four steamers and sixteen transports in use, and by the time the roads are in condition for the Union army to move *the rebels may be able to meet them with one hundred thousand men.*

The flower of their army, with the best arms, are in a strongly-intrenched position. Previous to our troops occupying the present position, the military authorities had no means of ascertaining the extent of the rebel works. Information obtained through deserting contrabands and other sources, shows that the enemy have *nearly five hundred guns*, some of them of the largest calibre.

The rebel General, JOHNSTON, with some of his forces, has arrived, and taken command in person, showing that they intend making *a desperate resistance to the advance of our troops at every point.* Their intrenchments extend entirely across the Peninsula, from the James to the York River.

The cheering news from the Western Department arrived here to-day, and our troops are wild with enthusiasm over the result, and are anxious to be led to action and similar deeds of valor.

REPORTS RECEIVED THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 10.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

The news of the capture of Island No. 10 caused great rejoicing and enthusiasm

The storm still continued, but had somewhat abated toward evening.

Reports from the Army represent our brave forces facing exposure undauntedly, and meeting it with characteristic ingenuity in the way of improvised shelter. The enthusiasm and anxiety to meet the enemy was unabated, and confidence in Gen. McCLELLAN was unbounded. Though the storm at this time is unfortunate, the time has not been lost, and the retreat of MAGRUDER and his forces, or their defeat, is about as certain as any possible future event.

The prospect of clearing up is looked for with anxiety at Old Point, in the belief that sunshine and the *Merrimac* will come together. All seem confident that she will be captured or sunk if she comes out.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

The latest news received from Cherrystone reports everything quiet in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. A strong wind was blowing, and the sea running very high.

OUR ARMY AT YORKTOWN.

POQUOSIN BAY AND AFFAIRS AT SHIPPING POINT—GEN. WOOL'S CORPS—SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POQUOSIN BAY, Va., Monday, April 7, 1862.

Poquosin Bay is perhaps not laid down in the geographies immediately accessible to most of the readers of the TIMES. It is a small bay, a few miles below the mouth of York River, jutting into the peninsula far enough to make a very safe harbor for at least a hundred vessels, of the size and draft usually found in these waters. The rebels appear to have thought it of sufficient importance to defend it very formidably, for on the western shore of the bay, and just south of a little creek called Cheeseman's Creek, that runs into it from the direction of Yorktown, they built four water batteries, and erected a continuous breastwork a quarter of a mile long. The woods adjacent are full of "elegant" wood huts, and a long, well-built shed for horses, showing that a large body of cavalry had lain here.

There were no guns in the batteries, however. They had been removed, and the place evacuated by the rebels, for what reason I cannot guess, unless under a panic fear of capture. They left everything uninjured, and I assure you the buildings afford capital quarters for a lot of Union soldiers that I saw enjoying them.

Poquosin Bay is reached by a channel of eighteen feet depth, and I saw one of our best Potomac gunboats, that perform police duty around "Old Virginia's shore," glide in as easily as she could into New-York harbor.

The fortified place on this bay is called "Shipping Point," by the natives. There is a place further up the Potomac, of the same name, that has become rather famous in our Winter's history of the blockaded Potomac. But the folks here are innocent or careless of the fact, or claim their place as the old "original" Shipping Point. Notwithstanding the danger of confusion, it must continue to be thus known. This lower Shipping Point is only about ten miles southeast of Yorktown. A portion of the Union army on the peninsula have their headquarters about six miles from this landing, which would put them within four miles of Yorktown. It is supposed that the rebels have discovered this fact, judging by the frequent firing they have indulged in, and I hope, therefore, I shall not be considered guilty of furnishing "valuable information" to the enemy. Poquosin Bay has no well-built wharfs, and I saw two "Yankee" regiments a few moments since wading ashore from their transports. Doubtless before these beavers leave here they will greatly improve the commercial facilities of Shipping Point. They will do, within a week, more to advance the usefulness of this admirable little haven than the Virginians have done in a hundred years. Perhaps, after all, it will turn out that this war has not been a bad speculation for the Old Dominion. I have met many enterprising Northern soldiers with a keen appreciation of Southern soil. Southern skies and Southern harbors, longing for the return of peace and the sale of confiscated rebel lands at low rates. The "Chinese Wall" has been broken down by the "invasion" of the Vandals, and it will be said of Virginia, as was said of ancient Greece, that though "taken," she has in turn taken the hearts of her conquerors, and will even polish their civilization.

I shall make an overland trip from Poquosin Bay to the Union headquarters, and being just now of an archæological turn of mind, I will try to visit "Yorktown," the scene of the close of the American revolution. The roads are very bad at present, but the soil is sandy, and only a day or two will be needed to render them passable.

The official reports from Fortress Monroe inform you that "cannonading has been heard in the direction of Yorktown." I saw a young Lieutenant at Poquosin Bay, who had had communication with the Union forces. He reports no material mischief done on either side. But it is thought there will be "somebody hurt," if the enemy does not discreetly move his position.

Fortress Monroe is not so busy a scene as it was ten days ago. Many transports have left Hampton Roads. About sixty left the day I reached the Fortress. Whither they have gone, or whether they will return, it is unnecessary to state. Gen. WOOL has a model army in his Department; not so large as some other *corps*, but yet large enough to do far more than he has been allowed to attempt. They are the very *élite* of the grand army of the United States. Gen. WOOL has always been distinguished for the superiority of his discipline. He makes of the rawest volunteers soldiers equal to veterans in an incredibly short time. When he took command of volunteers in the Mexican war, no officer was so odious to them. He converted them into soldiers, and after one or two successful battles, many of his men came to him, with tears in their eyes, and apologized for their former conduct toward him, and thanked him for *making* them to do their duty in the beginning of their campaign.

The *Merrimac* has so long been talked about and looked for at Fortress Monroe that many are beginning really to think she will never come out again. They say, (and with apparent good reason,) that if she had not been afraid or unable to come out, she would certainly have come when there was so vast a number of well-laden transports here. Her destruction or her capture of property, supposing her to have been successful, would have been incalculable.

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, is at Fortress Monroe, waiting for an exchange to go forward, when he will take the head of his regiment again.

YORK.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Occupation of Monterey by Gen. Milroy—The Enemy's Scouts in Sight—The Enemy Reported to be Fortifying, &c.

WHEELING, Thursday, April 10.

The following is from a telegram just received here from Gen. MILROY, who is working vigorously to carry out Gen. FREMONT's orders and plan of active operations in his district. Tremendous rain and snow-storms have raged throughout the mountain region for several days, rendering movements of troops almost impossible.

There is no sign yet of the much needed and promised reinforcements.

MONTEREY, Wednesday, April 9.

Arrived here yesterday at 2 o'clock. Weather terrible. Rain and snow continually for two days. Fear that I will be out of provisions, as I learn that Greenbrier River, in our rear, is impassable. Rear guard of the enemy at McDowell. Their mounted scouts in sight to-day—driven in by our scouting party. Enemy reported fortifying east side of Shenandoah Mountains.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT.

WHEELING, Thursday, April 10.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. MILROY is in possession of Monterey and Crabbelton. The enemy's mounted scouts are still in sight of Monterey. Their rear guard was driven back by our troops. They are reported fortifying themselves east of the Shenandoah Mountains.

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Texans Ordered to Evacuate the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

The following was received to-day by the Secretary of War:

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, April 10.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived. The Texans, 1,500 strong, had evacuated Santa Fé, and were marching up the river. It was reported that Col. CANBY had intercepted an express with orders to the commander of the Texan forces to evacuate the Territory and return to Texas. Col. HOUGH had left for Fort Union with 1,400 men, to make a junction with Col. CANBY. The Texans were exacting contributions and forced loans from the inhabitants. Clothing was being taken from the merchants without regard to politics or circumstances.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

FORT UNION, Sunday, March 23, 1862.

Our column, under command of Col. HOUGH, is breaking up camp for a forward movement South toward the rebel forces. The Texan army occupies a strong position in the vicinity of Albuquerque, seventeen miles south of the dépôt, about midway between this and Fort Craig, where Col. CANBY was at last accounts. The Texans have taken up this as a strategical point, doubtless intending to march upon either column as they leave their stronghold of Fort Union or Craig, and by their superior force, which is estimated at 2,400, and 21 pieces of artillery, whip one, and face about and assault the other column before they can form a junction.

It would seem that Col. HOUGH and Col. CANBY, the Department Commander, are not acting in concert, and sound men fear that this movement—one of the most difficult of military combinations—may not prove successful, and render our dépôt at Fort Union which is the only supply dépôt left us, comparatively defenceless. I can scarcely believe, however, that Col. HOUGH will march beyond supporting distance of this dépôt. The Texans are occupying Santa Fé, 100 miles south of here, with from 100 to 200 troops.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

EDENBURG, Va., Thursday, April 10.

All is quiet. The enemy's pickets have not been seen during the severe storm of the past two days.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—Yesterday afternoon the above Board held its semi-monthly meeting. The regular weekly statement shows that on March 29, 1862, there were remaining in the various Institutions 7,711, and since admitted 1,943, making a total of 9,564. A communication was received from Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT, inquiring of the President if wounded soldiers, who had no homes, could be furnished with accommodations at Bellevue Hospital. The answer was in the affirmative, provided they paid $3 per week. The use of the Tombs court-yard was granted by the Board for the execution of WM. HAWKINS, who is now under sentence of death. CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, who is now under sentence of death, also sent a communication to the Board, requesting permission to take exercise at the City Prison, or else be transferred to the Hospital. The request was referred to the Warden of City Prisons, with instructions that while he (JEFFERDS) should be treated with all liberality, he must not be permitted to go beyond the rule, in all cases to be adhered to, of safe keeping. The Board then ad- [illegible]

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Prisoners and Spoils Captured at Number Ten.

Nearly the Entire Rebel Force Prisoners.

One Major-General and Three Brigadiers

Seventy Rebels Killed and Wounded on the Island

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 10.

A special to the *Republican*, from Island No. 10, says that two hundred hogsheads of sugar, and several hundred barrels molasses, eighty cannon, four hundred wagons, one hundred and twenty-six horses, sixty mules, five thousand stand of arms, thirty pieces of light artillery, and great quantities of blankets, clothing, &c., have fallen into our hands.

The total number of prisoners captured is five thousand. One Major-General, (MAKALL,) and three Brigadier-Generals, (GAULT, WALKER and SCHAUM.) The prisoners are being embarked as rapidly as possible for Illinois.

We also took about 16,000 solid shot, and immense quantities of ammunition.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 10.

With a few exceptions the whole rebel force around Island No. 10 are now prisoners. An attempt was made by them to cross Lake Redfoot on rafts, but they were surrounded and compelled to surrender. Thirteen guns were taken, instead of the number previously reported.

The prisoners say that seventy men were killed on the island by our mortars.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT BY THE ENGINEERS.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a member of Col. BISSELL's Engineer Regiment to a friend in Rochester, give a description of the obstacles surmounted in order to furnish the necessary means of transportation to Gen. POPE's forces. The achievement was certainly the most remarkable engineering exploit of the war thus far. The writer says:

"After the surrender of the forts at New-Madrid, we (Col. BISSELL's Engineer Regiment) were engaged for four days unspiking guns, changing batteries, establishing new works, and other engineering matters. Then we were sent over by Gen. POPE to ascertain whether it was not practicable to establish batteries opposite Island No. 10, so as to enfilade their works on the Kentucky shore. We spent three days in the swamps in canoes, with darkies as guides, but found the project impracticable. Col. BISSELL, however, stated that he could, by hand labor, get steamboats and flatboats through the woods and bayous, and by that means land our forces nearly opposite New-Madrid, and take all the enemy's works in the rear. Gen. POPE at once gave him a *carte blanche*, and he sent to Cairo for four steamboats, six flats, and such guns as could be spared. They sent the steamers *W. B. Terry, John Trio, Gilmore* and *Emma*, with the barges, a quantity of lumber, &c., and one eight-inch columbiad and three 32-pounders. Tools we did not need, for the regiment carries everything from the heaviest ropes and screws down to fine steel drills for unspiking guns. Our route is about twelve miles long, of which two miles were through timber, and the remaining ten through narrow, crooked bayous grown up full of brush and small trees. We have cut our way right through, the track being fifty feet wide, in which thirty are required for the hulls of the boats. The timber is cut four feet below the surface of the water. In one short stretch we cut seventy-five trees thus deep, not one less than two feet through. The machines were rigged from rafts and our lowest flats, and worked each by about twenty men. In the first place, three large launches went ahead to cut out and push out of the track the underbrush and driftwood; then three rafts followed, on which were the men who cut down and cut off the trees; then the saws, then two large barges, then one of the steamboats. Very large lines were provided to run from the capstan of the steamboats, and haul out by snatch-blocks what the men could not handle. Then followed the rest of the fleet, men being engaged all the time converting the flatboats into floating batteries. From the river to the levee the distance is about 500 feet; here the water was shallow and the route full of stumps; it took one whole day to pass this—then the cut in the levee. Here the fall was over two feet and the rush of water was tremendous. The largest boat was dropped through with five lines out ahead. Then a cornfield, overflowed from a cut in the levee. Here was something of a channel cut by the swift water, and we got along nearly a quarter of a mile to the woods; here was the labor—two straight and long miles to the nearest point in the bayou. Then it took eight days to get through. Then Wilson's Bayou, then East Bayou, then St. John's Bayou, which empties into the Mississippi at New-Madrid. If you have never seen a Southern swamp, you have no idea how thick it is; a New-York elm swamp does not begin. It sometimes took twenty men a whole day to get out a half sunken tree across the bayou. Such a place as that kept us all back, and none of the rafts or flats could get by, and all had to wait. The water after we got into the woods was about six feet deep, with a gentle current setting across the peninsula. In the East Bayou the current was tremendous, and the boats had to be checked down with heavy head-lines. Here we found some obstructions caused by drift-heaps, but cutting off one or two logs would start all down the current.

This is the hardest job I have ever seen undertaken, but Col. BISSELL is so far down now as to call it successful, for we are in sight of the fences on the 'tother side of Jordan.'"

An engraving of the saw used in cutting off the stumps is then given, and the writer adds by way of description:

"At each end of the saw a rope 30 feet in length is fastened and carried to boats upon which men are stationed. Ten men man and work each rope.

When the saw runs right we have cut off a stump two feet in diameter in fourteen minutes. Often it pinched and run crooked; then a gang would be two or three hours on one of the same size. If there happened to be any brush under the water it added much to the labor; it all had to be fished up and got out of the way."

COTTON COMING.

From the Louisville Democrat, of the 8th.

The *Glendale* arrived here, yesterday, from Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee River, with some two hundred bales of cotton, shipped by the planters to their brokers, in this city. One of our houses received 108 bales, another 74, and a third a smaller number, making about two hundred bales. *This cotton was shipped by the planters for their own benefit, and is not confiscated cotton.* Some of the planters of that region, now here, represent that large quantities of cotton have been burned, but *not* by the planters. It is done by the rebels, at the command of the military authorities. It is only a few days since that some planters from the interior applied to Gen. GRANT for assistance in saving their cotton from destruction at the hands of the rebels, and he sent a force of five hundred men, with a large transportation train, and brought no small amount within our lines, where it was safe. Talk about the planters burning their cotton! All such tales are nothing else than lies.

FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS.—JUSTUS SCHMIDT, who arrived here in the Schooner *Edwards* from Tampico on the 7th ult., and was arrested on supposition of being a rebel agent, was yesterday released on parole by the Commissioners appointed to examine into the cases of prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette. WM. T. SMITHSON, a Washington baker, declined to take the oath of allegiance and was recommitted to the Fort. The following persons were also examined by the Commissioners and recommitted as prisoners of war: Thos. E. Sanders, H. R. Duble, Geo. Baker, Thos. C. Fitzpatrick, Joseph D. Smith, J. S. Hughes, John [illegible], Jeremiah Kelley, Robert [illegible], Geo. Hale—all of them captured on board [illegible]

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The New-Mexican Expedition—Regiments Arriving—Quantrell, the Guerrilla—Changes in Regiments—New-Mexican Affairs—Blunders in the West, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP WENDELL PHILLIPS,
LAWRENCE, Kan., Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

Since my last letter to the TIMES, nearly a month ago, I have visited the different regiments and commands in Southern Kansas, and arrived at this point three days since, having been induced to return by the news of the proposed New-Mexican Expedition. Three out of the five regiments under orders for that destination are already assembled at this rendezvous. The Second Kansas, (Cavalry,) Col. R. B. MITCHELL, is now in Johnson County, having been engaged for some weeks past in hunting and breaking up the gang of Missouri cutthroats under command of QUANTRELL. Detachments of this command have had two or three skirmishes, which resulted badly for the guerrillas. Major POMEROY, of the Second, was severely wounded in one of these encounters; and it is reported that QUANTRELL himself was killed by the bullets of our men.

This fellow QUANTRELL has managed to do a great deal of mischief on the border, through, I think, the mistaken policy of Gen. HALLECK. Had the stern policy of Col. JENNISON been allowed full sway, this gang of murderers would months ago have been exterminated. He had succeeded in suppressing every such manifestation while his force remained in Jackson County, though well aware that if prematurely removed, the "bushwhackers" would break forth again. It requires a long experience, such as the Kansas men have undergone, to fully comprehend the character of the Missouri Border Ruffians. Remorseless, tenacious, crafty and cruel, they have the turbulent vices which surge on the surface of a democracy, with all the base passions, lust, unrestrained brutality and dominance that Slavery creates among its votaries. Perhaps there may be added to this the fact, that being on the outskirts of the system, there is no need among them to even gild over these foulnesses, as, to a certain extent, has been done further South. All these passions have been stirred and embittered by the opening prelude of our present contest, of which, for seven years, Kansas has been the stage. The population of the Missouri border has, indeed, been peculiar. The State was, to a great extent, settled by the poor whites and "one-nigger" owners of the Southern States. These people, coarse, brutal, uneducated, believing in the supremacy of their white skins, the only thing which they had to boast of, became, as they grew prosperous, the most bitter and malignant of Pro-Slavery partisans. This is the basic plantocracy of slave Missouri. Added to this is the usual quantum of wretched "white trash," beastly, brutal, ignorant, whisky-drinking, having, it is probable, more force in this respect than the same class in other Slave States, from their having been cast out on the border, where a rougher hand-to-hand tumble with the wilderness had tended to give them brute courage and adaptation to its rude life. Then fill up the interstices of such a community with all the chaff, the lees and scum of civilization, and you have the Missouri border in its first stages. Later must be added the flashily-educated, surface-polished young men, sons of the planters previously described—young men who have never known the sweet influences of a pure home-circle, but who in early life were familiarized with lust in the slave-quarters, cool villainy at the gambling-table, and drunkenness by the whisky-saloons. This is the border population against which Kansas had to contend, which, from its very elements, naturally and necessarily takes to the remorseless guerrilla warfare as its means of resistance. It was from a knowledge of this character that Col. JENNISON pursued that policy he did in Western Missouri, which gave him the hatred of the *quasi* Union men, and the disapproval of Gen. HALLECK, which latter was probably the result of ignorance of the people to be dealt with. It is likely we shall see the same warfare renewed in Arkansas that we had here.

But I commenced this with the design of telling some facts in relation to QUANTRELL which might be interesting. He is a young man, but 24 years of age, a native of Central Ohio, well educated, having been a school teacher. He came to Kansas in the latter part of 1857. He was known for some time by the name of "Charley Hays," and under that pseudonymn, gained the confidence of some Kansas men who were busily engaged in the Underground Railroad. He induced three young men, (one of whom was a cousin of EDWIN and BARCLAY COPPIC,) two of the young men who were with JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry) to go with him to a slaveholder named MORGAN WALKER, near Independence, Jackson County, Mo., with the design of rescuing several slaves WALKER was intending to sell South. He had previously betrayed this design, and prepared an ambush. The young men were fired upon, one killed instantly, one shot in the leg, and the other escaped unhurt. This latter was recaptured and instantly hung. The wounded one was followed into the neighboring timber, where in the morning he was ordered to surrender. The brave lad (for he was very young) drew himself against a tree, and raising his revolver replied, "that he never surrendered to slaveholders," and fell dead instantly, pierced with bullets from a half dozen rifles. CHARLEY HART appeared no more, but the name of QUANTRELL soon became a terror. He announced himself a Regulator. During the rebellion he has principally acted with the rebels, though not always. He is daring, cool, calculating, fine-looking, and possessed of considerable ability, and should he not have met his fate already, will yet do much harm on the border.

The news of the changes made in this section by the President, whereby the Department of Kansas was merged into that of Mississippi, under command of Gen. HALLECK, created, as may be readily supposed, much excitement in the camps of the Kansas Volunteers. But that excitement culminated when it was known that J. W. DENVER, known as a Brigadier-General, was ordered by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK to take command of the District of Kansas. No more deliberate expression could have been made of the spirit in which Gen. HALLECK intended to act toward our soldiers. It certainly seemed that patriotism was at a discount, and devotion to the Union a nullity, when no more regard was felt for the sentiments of the Kansas soldiers than was evidenced by this order from St. Louis. Because they differed with Gen. HALLECK as to the *cause* of the war, though agreeing with the sober-sense and average intelligence of the loyal nation—a just sense, giving its decrees sternly as Rhadamanthus—it was felt this thing had been done. Was it to be wondered at that men felt mutinous, and officers talked of resigning? It was certainly but a fair yielding to a sentiment already outraged, to appoint Gen. DENVER to a post which, if he were a gentleman, he would not have sought, knowing that his usefulness must be impaired by the distrust and dislike entertained against him by the majority of the men and officers placed under his command.

Col. GEO. W. DEITZLER, of the First Kansas, is now in command at this point. Col. JENNISON arrived here first with his command, and as he had, therefore, the choice of camp and name, his regiment was stationed on the west side of the town, upon a portion of the camping ground used by ROBERT J. WALKER, when in 1857 he threatened Lawrence with destruction for organizing a Municipal Government outside of the bogus laws. The name by which the camp was honored, was that of the Anti-Slavery orator, WENDALL PHILLIPS. Col. JENNISON, by this slight tribute, only expresses what all who have fought through our struggle here, feel toward the early pioneers of liberty, to whose past exertions we owe so much of our present success.

The march from Humboldt to Lawrence was accomplished in three days and a half, the distance being ninety miles. The First Cavalry was the last to receive orders, but the first to appear on the ground. The First (Infantry) Regiment reached here the same day, and the Thirteenth Wisconsin on Monday, both from Fort Scott. The sudden influx of so large a body of men has of course created some excitement in the town, and on Sunday the Provost-Marshal, Capt. SAM. WALKER, of the First, had a difficulty in closing a liquor-saloon and bowling-alley, which resulted in the shooting of two men belonging to JENNISON's Regiment—one by his own comrade, accidentally, the pistol being aimed at the Provost, and the other by the Marshal himself, who wounded the one who resisted him, twice. Both men will probably recover. Several slight disturbances have occurred, but the appearance of a strong guard, and a stringent order against allowing men out of camp without written passes, signed by the commanding officers, will have the effect of stopping this entirely.

Col. DEITZLER has issued a number of General Orders, in relation to drill, organization, &c. Among these is the following:

HEADQUARTERS, LAWRENCE,
KANSAS, March 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—Commandants of regiments and corps will cause immediate and careful inspection of their respective commands to be made, and submit to these headquarters at the earliest practicable moment, full reports, showing the strength and condition thereof—the number, kind, and calibre of serviceable arms on hand, and the quantity of ammunition for each calibre. These reports will be accompanied by requisitions for whatever ordnance and ordnance stores, and camp and garrison equipage, may be necessary for a six months' campaign in New-Mexico. By order,

GEO. W. DEITZLER,
Colonel First Kansas Volunteers,
Commanding Troops in Lawrence.

Order No. 2 has reference to drill, discipline and camp regulations. It requires four hours drilling each day by companies and battalion commanders, and regimental parade at 5 P. M. each day.

The remaining troops at Fort Scott are under command of Col. DOUBLEDAY, of the Second Ohio Cavalry.

Hon. JAMES H. HOLMES, Secretary of New-Mexico, left this place yesterday for Fort Craig. He does not anticipate that the Texans will be able to maintain their hold in the Territory, though they will fight desperately, being so far from assistance and thus completely isolated from supplies, except such as they conquer. Mr. HOLMES is quite anxious about his lady, as it is supposed she is in the hands of the rebels, having been unable to remove from Santa Fé. The office and seal of the Secretary has been captured by Gen. SIBLEY, thus necessitating the adoption of a new seal, which Mr. HOLMES carries with him.

The necessities which make imperative the sending of troops at this date to New-Mexico is but another evidence of that blundering policy which has been constantly pursued towards the Far West since this revolution commenced. "Truly somebody has blundered," and it has cost valuable lives and the wasting of large amounts from the public Treasury. Take, for instance, the present condition of affairs in New-Mexico. Some 2,500 Texans, under Gen. SIBLEY, have managed, in the presence of over 2,000 regulars and three regiments of Mexican volunteers, to obtain control of the major portion of the Territory, including the seat of government. Why has this been so? Partly because the military authorities have overlooked its importance strategically, and partly because in the vain desire to conciliate an element which should be crushed, the Administration has given position to old Pro-Slaveryites that so long ruled this western country, and who persuaded the authorities at Washington that no serious attempt would be made by the rebels to conquer New-Mexico, and that consequently the Mexican volunteers and militia would be sufficient to defend it.

Gen. FREMONT's knowledge of the Southern and Western character, his thorough acquaintance with the designs of the conspirators, which was a necessary consequence of his Southern birth, as well as that broad, intellectual generalization, and rapid comprehension of the needs of the country and his department, which must be accorded to him, whatever may be said of his administrative laxity—early led him to see the importance of the Indian Territory and of Arizona. Among his first suggestions last Summer was one advising the equipping in California of a half-dozen regiments, to be moved over the mountains into Arizona, there to drive out the few hundred Texans who had control, and, forming a conjunction with the three or four thousand regulars then under Col. CANBY, march down the Rio Grande by way of El Paso, to San Antonio, Texas. At the same time a force should have been landed at Galveston, and a column moved down from this section through the Indian Territory, to Eastern Texas. These three corps d'armée would not necessarily have comprised more than thirty thousand men in all, and with the advance of the centre down the Mississippi, and of the flanks from the Potomac and the sea shore, the rebels would have found themselves girdled by a ring of fire, instead of now having the opportunity of fighting their way westward, and thereby securing the probable escape, *via* Mexico, of their principal leaders, and inaugurating a desperate guerrilla war in the Southwest. It was not done, and we are reaping the results of a seed-time of misapprehension, and a harvest of blunders.

Putting aside the conjectures let us see the events themselves. With regard to New-Mexico, the present state of affairs has already been given. A glance at the history of a few months past, will show the incapacity, if not worse, which has allowed such results to come. Up to last January there has never been in Arizona a rebel force exceeding three hundred Texans and a thousand Mexicans, but indifferently armed and poorly supplied with munitions. Col. CANBY, commanding in New-Mexico, has never had less than 2,000 of the best regulars in the service, and at one time over 3,000 under his orders. From the rebel outbreak in Arizona, last June, till now he has done absolutely nothing. He had provisions and munitions ample enough to enable him to have moved down into the Messilla Valley, drive out the rebels, and hold the country against any reinforcements. Yet in face of this, 2,000 Texans are enabled to move a thousand miles from their base of operations, and to defeat more than that number of National troops. This seems to argue inefficiency somewhere, which needs investigation. The Congressional War Committee ought to look after this a little, and while they are about it, would it not be as well to ascertain by whose representations the enlistment of Mexican volunteers was suggested? It is well known to all who have had any knowledge of affairs in New-Mexico, that these people have a terrible dread of the Texans, that they would not fight them, and were good for nothing except behind adobe walls. It was by the influence of some of the Territorial officials, the Delegates and others, that the Administration was persuaded into not sending troops from California or Kansas, and into allowing of raising regiments in the Territory. It would probably be found that these advisers made a snug thing out of the arrangement—the equipping, arming and supplying of the militia and volunteers gathered by this policy, running up probably to from ten to twenty millions. Look at the present proposed expedition under Brig.-Gen. BRICE. It is to consist of five regiments, two of cavalry and three infantry, with several batteries. They cannot possibly be ready to march under a month or six weeks, and hardly then. It will take at least six weeks longer to reach the northern boundary of New-Mexico. This will make it in all three months. By that time the Texans would be either masters or fugitives. In the former case there would be desperate fighting; in the latter none. I think the last more probable than the first. The expenses of this movement will be enormous, for everything required for the use of the army has to be supplied from Fort Leavenworth, and hauled several hundred miles over the Plains. If the Administration would give the Colorado miners a chance, enough two months' volunteers could be obtained to clean out the Texan rebels, and the arms of the Mexicans could be put to better use than they now are.

But it is to be presumed from our past experience, that the most expensive, longest and most blundering way will be the one chosen by the military authorities, especially as that gets rid of a set of Anti-Slavery fighters, whose stern policy is rather in the way of that political school which seeks to conserve Slavery, in order again to build power upon its remains.

Did anybody ever see a greater series of blunders than all of the movements in this section? Take, first, the utter neglect of Kansas and the Indian Territory. Though it PRICE was enabled so long to maintain himself in Western Missouri, and by that means keep the Union forces from moving into rebel territory. Through this neglect, our Indian allies were overlooked and driven from their homes, and, as a consequence, are to-day a burden upon the Government, costing many thousands to keep them daily from starvation. Then came the spasmodic notice with which we were flattered in the creation of the Kansas Department. A Major-General, with his Staff, arrived, and Fort Leavenworth was stirred to *social* activity, and there the matter remained. From November to February, the only favorable result from Gen. HUNTER's advent, was the clearing out of the rebel guerrillas in Border Missouri, by Col. JENNISON, by the orders and with the sanction of Gen. HUNTER. But this did not suit St. Louis, so the jayhawkers were condemned to inactivity, and sent to Humboldt. Then came LANE's Southern Expedition. We all know how it went off—in smoke. Somebody blundered, that's all—and the Treasury has to foot the bill to the tune of several millions. Take a few details of the mismanagement here; let me show how the First Cavalry and its Colonel have been used. He was ordered to move his command to Humbold in February last, in order to protect the Indians. This he did. Then Col. JENNISON was made Acting-Brigadier, with assurance that he should have a decent force to enable him to move South. He had, in addition to his own regiment, a battalion of cavalry, without horses or arms. His instructions gave him discretion in moving, but what was to be done, with a stretch of hostile country 150 miles across, no forage, no transportation, and no force sufficient to enable him to keep open his communications. He remained at Humboldt six weeks. When ordered here, he left six thousand Indian refugees unreturned to their homes. These marches must have cost several thousand dollars—a good thing for Kansas, but not for the Treasury. Take another instance. Col. DEITZLER was also made an Acting Brigadier, and sent to Fort Scott to assume command. CURTIS and SIGEL were rapidly advancing into Arkansas; LANE and HUNTER were quarreling; and the 10,000 men gathered here were idle. Gen. DEITZLER was at his post some time, but none of the troops from Leavenworth made their appearance. Gen. HUNTER goes to Washington. A messenger reaches Fort Scott from CURTIS, who supposed Gen. HUNTER to be advancing to form a junction with him, and to be in the neighborhood of Neosho, Mo. Gen. DEITZLER sent the message to Fort Leavenworth. Then orders were issued to all the troops to move by forced marches to Fort Scott, transportation being hired to convey their tents, &c. On arrival, no orders were received, and no supplies were on hand wherewith to move forward. The men had to go on half rations, even, for in sending the troops the wise men at headquarters had neglected to forward the essentials for a march. So the men lay at Fort Scott until they were ordered to march here. Thus it has been throughout our experience, until at last we exclaim against the vanity and mutability of all things military.

If Kansas had had her way, the border of Missouri would long since have been cleared, the Indian Territory in our hands, and the Union flag been flying further South than that. But we fought Slavery as the *cause* of the rebellion, consequently our patriotism must be rendered abortive, and all our sacrifices nugatory.

R. J. H.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OUR NEWBERN CORRESPONDENCE.

A NIGHT ALARM IN CAMP—REINFORCEMENTS—ATTACK ON PICKETS—RELEASE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

On my way from Beaufort I stopped at Camp Graham, at Newport, where, as previously stated, the Fifth Rhode Island is encamped. The officers of the Battalion always extend a warm-hearted welcome to friends and visitors, and are always glad to receive the gentlemen of the Press. During the night there was a good deal of excitement, a considerable body of rebel cavalry having been reported by the country people as within a few miles of the camp. During the evening, the pickets gave the alarm, the long roll was beaten, and in five minutes all the troops in the camp were formed in line, and ready for action. Reports were brought in of cavalry having been seen within a mile of the camp, and fired upon, but, after waiting for some time without discovering any attacking party, the men were dismissed, but ordered to sleep on their arms, so as to be ready for an attack at any moment. The night, however, passed off without an attack, much to the disappointment of the officers and men. The promptness with which officers and men responded to this sudden call reflects credit upon them. They have already done good service, and it is with pleasure that I learn the battalion is to be immediately filled up to a full regiment.

There was an attack on the pickets, who are advanced about ten miles toward Kingston, last night, which, coupled with the report that the rebels have advanced a brigade some eight miles this side of Kingston, created considerable excitement in the city. It appears that two mounted pickets, who were stationed in advance, were suddenly attacked by a party of about thirty mounted rebels, and immediately fell back as rapidly as possible. One of them succeeded in reaching the infantry pickets, who were stationed in the rear, but was severely wounded by a shot in the back of his head. The horse of the other came in, but without his rider. A party went back and searched for him, but without success, and it is thought that he is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. One of the attacking party was taken prisoner and brought into headquarters.

The city is now considered safe against any attack from the rebel forces, and it is not probable that they will attempt it. They may have had some idea of attempting to revenge their defeat and the occupation of this town by the Union forces, by an attack upon the troops stationed here, but the reinforcements received and the precautions taken will probably prevent any such movement. At any rate it could not be successful, as the troops here, with the assistance of the gunboats, can hold the place against any force that they could bring against it.

Gen. BURNSIDE has a large force of contrabands at work throwing up a fortification about half a mile beyond the railroad dépôt.

The prisoners taken at the battle of the 14th ult., and subsequently all of the sick and wounded able to be removed, have been released on parole, and sent to Washington, N. C. Neither force occupies Washington, but it will be remembered that it was visited by the gunboats, a short time since, and the Union flag displayed and Union sentiments expressed by the people. The prisoners in confinement on board the *Albany*, number about two hundred. They were sent up to Pamlico River, where they were transferred to the captured steamer *Albemarle*, which took them up to Washington. Either from ignorance, or in consequence of an accident, the pilot got the boat on the obstructions placed in the river by the rebels, and she was sunk, but the passengers were safely landed. It is thought that she may be raised and repaired. She was a very useful boat to the expedition.

The Rebel Trade at Nassau—Vindication of Lieut. Temple, of the Flambeau.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, officers of the U. S. steamer *Flambeau*, feeling it our duty to vindicate the action and course of our late respected commander, Lieut. W. G. TEMPLE, from the aspersions of ignorance and malice, are desirous that an expression of our feelings should find admittance to your columns.

In the Boston *Post* of Feb. 3, there appeared an unjust and uncalled-for attack upon Lieut. TEMPLE—unjust, because it is a base attempt to impeach the loyalty of one, whose every thought, word and action has been for the honor and glory of his country; uncalled for, because, in possession of those qualities which constitute an American gentleman, Lieut. TEMPLE was well calculated to gain the esteem and regard of all except those of a malicious and envious spirit.

This assault emanates from a certain Capt. CROSTON, whom we now charge with repeating a tissue of falsehoods, and grossly insulting a brother officer's good name.

In the first place, he states that the *Flambeau* had lain in Nassau doing nothing, while rebel vessels "were running in and out in the meantime, loaded with cotton, firearms, &c., apparently disturbing him but little." Was it nothing when, by watching the *Gladiator*, then in port, we prevented her from leaving or transhipping her valuable cargo of 22,000 rifles, &c.? It was the first and paramount duty of Lieut. TEMPLE to watch the movements of, and capture, if possible, this vessel. During the seventeen days thus employed, two or three small craft, evidently "Secesh," went to sea, for the purpose of drawing us away from our more important duty, but all such plans signally failed. And as the result of the wise policy of Lieut. TEMPLE, the rebels were deprived of the use of a cargo, which to them was incalculable in value, especially at a time when every day's delay was weakening their resources. Now, what greater benefit to the Government could the *Flambeau's* commander have rendered? None—except to seize the vessel, and that was out of the question, laying as we did in a neutral port. Moreover, our actions were closely scrutinized by the British authorities and two war vessels, so that, even if inclined to commit any overt act, it would have been folly for us to have done so. Devoted to one duty, we were powerless to prevent smaller craft from running the blockade. Our late commander felt this severely, and it disturbed him greatly to think that we had no consort to aid us. Another matter which annoyed him was the approaching want of coal. A supply had been sent us to Nassau, but we were forbidden to take it in. Lieut. TEMPLE made repeated endeavors to obtain the Governor's consent, but of no avail, and finally it was with the utmost chagrin that he was obliged to seek his coal at Key West.

We returned to Nassau as soon as possible, and found the *Gladiator* still there. The *Ella Warley* had gone out, and, as we since learned, succeeded in running the blockade. The *Flambeau* was not ubiquitous, nor could she steam without coal; therefore, this unfortunate escapade could not have been prevented.

Again, on the morning of Jan. 18, the *Caroline* (*Kate*) entered the harbor of Nassau, and, as Capt. C. states, with 1,000 bales of cotton. She brought only 440 bales, however, and two or three passengers. Now, when the *Kate* was first discovered, and her flag recognized, she was in British waters, and close under the land. She was safe enough from us. We could not prevent her from entering, nor could we run out and seize her, contrary to international law. It grieved and mortified us all, and none more so than Lieut. TEMPLE, when this rebel steamer glided past us with her colors boldly flying; but, though our hearts boiled in their eagerness to tear down the defiant flag, our hands were helpless at our sides.

When the *Kate* entered, she dipped her flag to the *Eliza Bensall*, and that vessel, flying English colors, returned the courtesy. This gave rise to some conversation between the Consul and Lieut. TEMPLE, which has been willfully misrepresented by Capt. CROSTON. Lieut. TEMPLE did state, in a smiling way, that "under certain circumstances, he would dip his flag in return to an enemy, viewing it in the same light as the salutation of a negro." This was the opinion of a gentleman, but Capt. CROSTON would have us infer that it was the language of a traitor. To the malicious, everything high and noble is a cankering sore. As for the answer, which has been ascribed to Consul WHITING, we consider it a stretch of the imagination, and leave it to the Consul himself to deny.

Lastly, Capt. CROSTON takes the same liberty in warping the language uttered by Lieut. TEMPLE while at dinner with F. DARLING and his family. The remark which he then made, was this: "Should Boston, or any other Northern city, have done as Charleston, I would fire on it with the same feelings." Such language as this was not "after-dinner talk," but the deliberate expression of whole-souled loyalty. Indeed, everything that Lieut. TEMPLE did, was done from preconceived and legitimate motives; every word that he uttered was full of meaning and to the purpose. Well aware of the secession sympathy manifested by the people of Nassau, he found it difficult to avoid giving offence, but his ability and good judgment finally gained all the ends contemplated. In all things, though suffering at times from great bodily pain, or extreme weakness, and with a strength of mind rarely met with, he held but one idea, and that was, *Coute qui coute*, to obey to the very letter, the instructions of Government.

In conclusion, we would say that though the slurs thus cast upon a respected brother officer, and well-beloved commander, emanate from a malicious source; still, as they might affect the opinion of those who do not know the merits of the case, we have deemed it incumbent upon us, without consulting Lieut. TEMPLE, but solely in the impulse of our own outraged feelings, to offer this vindication.

Respectfully, signed,

FRED. R. SMITH,	F. H. D'ESTIMANVILLE,
JAMES MOWATT,	A. S. MEGATHLIN,
Dr. J. R. LAYTON,	GARDNER COTTRELL,
F. V. D. HORTON,	G. VAN IDERSTINE,
J. L. ABRAMS,	WM. RICHARDSON,
J. C. CLAPHAM,	WM. B. SHELDON,
	WM. L. KEMPTON

UNITED STATES STEAMER FLAMBEAU;
OFF CHARLESTON,
Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

The Prisoners in Chicago.

From the Nashville Patriot, April 1.

The following letter was received at this office yesterday, with a request to publish:

CAMP DOUGLAS,
CHICAGO, ILL., Thursday, March 6.

MR. EDITOR: In behalf of the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson, composing the two companies from Dixon County, I ask permission, through your columns, to say to their friends that they are generally well and properly cared for. Only one (A. L. CUNNINGHAM) has died since we have been here. W. E. WINFREY and M. L. BAKER, of Capt. GRIGSBY's Company, were killed in the fight at the fort. Capt. CORDING lost none. We want to say to our wives, fathers, mothers, and children, not to run away from homes and firesides, as others have done, even if the Federal forces should come in their midst; nor grieve themselves unnecessarily on our account. We know not (if we are detained long) how our wives and children will live; but we are prisoners of hope, and have formed a better opinion of the Northern people and the army than we were accustomed to hear. We are short of clothing, and particularly of money.

JACOB LEECH.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 40. On Demurrer. 40, 398, 418, 429, 433, 438, 446, 451, 463, 466, 469, 470, 471, 480, 481, 489, 490, 491, 493.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1563, 1779, 1927, 2103, 2033, 1707, 1735, 1491. *Part II.*—Nos. 2310, 4056, 4534, 5402, 5672, 5712, 5854, 6798, 6812, 6822, 6278, 7096, 7118, 7204, 7210, 7220, 7248, 7374, 7396, 7406, 7410, 7416, 7420, 7434, 7484, 7504, 7208, 7244, 7394.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 597, 1295, 1571, 1627, 3049, 1721, 1411, 2783, 1187, 1739, 1103, 1773, 1229, 1033. *Part II.*—Nos. 1256, 1754, 1776, 660, 2394, 1818, 1822, 1828, 3556, 1268, 1830, 1832.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1003, 1004, 1009, 1013, 2032, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1027, 526. *Part II.*—Nos. 723, 629, 434, 649, 684, 693, 603, 1020, 953, 1028, 1030, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1037.

Immortality in a Singular Group—Statesmen, Actors and Actresses Convened in a Studio.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Louis M. Martin vs. *George W. Lewis.*—This was an action to recover sixty lithographic stones, among which were the likenesses of Henry Clay, Wm. H. Seward, Laura Keene, Dion Bourcicault, Agnes Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Lester Wallack, Gabriel Ravel, Widow McCrea and others *ad infinitum*.

The plaintiff claimed that he left the stones with the defendant to print from, under an agreement to the effect that the defendant would return them at any time on three days' notice.

The defence was that the stones were delivered to the original owner and manufacturer, before the commencement of this action, and that they were not in the possession of the defendant when the action was commenced.

The Court held that the matter set up in the answer was no defence to this action, and that, under the Code, replevin could be maintained, although the property claimed was not in the actual possession of the defendant at the time of the commencement of the action.

The jury found for the plaintiff, assessing the value of the property delivered up (which was done during the progress of the action) at $420, and the value of the property not delivered at $35, and giving the plaintiff $13 50 damages for the detention.

Mr. Bryan and D. A. House for plaintiff; Messrs. Robinson & Yenni for defendant.

Counter Claim—How Pleaded.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

James Brown et al. vs. *Philo B. Buckingham.*—This was an action to recover possession of a certain quantity of silk. The plaintiffs claimed that defendant received the silk of them in its raw state, and agreed to manufacture it into sewing-silk and to return it to the plaintiffs. They also claimed that the silk had been manufactured, but that the defendant refused to deliver it up to them. The answer admitted the receiving and manufacture of the silk, but averred that the plaintiffs are indebted to him, and were at the commencement of the action, in the sum of $568 61, and that he had a lien upon the silk for that debt. The defendants also set up a counter claim, to which the plaintiffs demurred. The Court, at Special Term, sustained the demurrer, on the ground that the answer did not "state facts which show that the alleged counter claim arose out of the transaction set forth in the complaint."

The answer averred that the counter claim "arose out of the contract and transaction set forth in the complaint as the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, and is connected with the subject of this action."

The General Term sustained the decision of the Court below.

The cause now came before the Court to determine the questions of fact at issue between the complaint and that part of the answer which did not contain the averment of the counter claim, upon which issues it was tried.

Bliss & Barlow for plaintiffs; H. & C. S. Andrews for defendant.

Replevin—Liability of the Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Howell Mosher vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This action was brought in replevin to recover 96 hogs, valued at $1,200, which were levied upon by the defendant at the yards at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, in November, 1859, under an execution in favor of Howe *vs.* Anthony Yorks and James A. Hamilton.

The defence was, that although the nominal title may have been in the plaintiff, Anthony Yorks was the real owner.

It appeared on the trial that in May or June, 1836, Yorks, who was a resident of Lima, Livingston County, was in possession of a large amount of property, and it was alleged that about that time he bought a large number of wagons, carriages and cloths in this City, and that he failed soon after, his son subsequently appearing to be the owner of the property left by the father.

In April, 1859, a creditor's bill was filed against Anthony Yorks and Theodore Yorks, and about that time, as alleged, the plaintiff became connected with their business.

Much evidence was adduced in respect to the property of Yorks, and the disposition that had been made of it, and also regarding the means of the plaintiff for becoming the purchaser of so large a property as he claimed to have become suddenly possessed of.

The Court charged the jury, in substance, that if they believed that the plaintiff held the property merely as a cover for Anthony Yorks, then they must find for the defendant.

A verdict was finally given in favor of the defendant.

Mr. Wood and D. S. Randle, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel, for defendant.

An Issue of Fact Undetermined.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Henry T. McCann et al. vs. *Jacob Manning.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Tuesday, at which time a sealed verdict was ordered.

The action was brought to make the defendant responsible for a bill of goods sold, as alleged, to his son, upon defendant's representations that the son was doing a prosperous business, and did not owe more than $160. The plaintiffs averred that such representations were not true.

The defence was that the representations were believed to be true by the defendant, when made, and that they were made in good faith.

The jury were finally unable to agree upon a verdict, and were now discharged from further deliberations.

Verdict Against a Stage Company.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

Michael Killyer vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—This action was brought to recover damages, (laid in the complaint at $[illegible],000,) in consequence of injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff, through the negligence or fault of a servant of the defendants, in driving one of their stages down Broadway, coming in contact with a hand-cart with which the plaintiff was proceeding down Broadway, on the west side, near Prince-street, knocking the plaintiff down, injuring both legs and arms severely, and cutting his face. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff went to show the facts set up in the complaint. The defence set up was a general denial, and on the trial the defendants proved that instead of the injury having occurred through the fault of the driver of one of their stages, that the same was caused by a stage belonging to another company. The evidence for both parties was very conflicting in almost every particular. The cause was submitted to the jury without argument of counsel, under a very elaborate charge by the Court, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $25.

P. J. Joachimssen and J. A. Godfrey, for plaintiff; Geo. R. Thompson for the defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Chas. Knight *alias* Chas. Nell, a clerk, was tried for embezzling money from his employer, Jacob Molter, and acquitted.

Joseph Howard, a bright-looking youth, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

The Short Calendar.—Mr. Justice HOYT will call the calendar of short causes, to-day, in Part Second of this Court, notwithstanding the notice of yesterday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cockcroft (two cases) vs. *Cornen et al.*; *Racey* vs. *Michelbacher et al.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Vail vs. *Culver.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Hass vs. *Tomlinson et al.*: *Barry* vs. *The Same.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Middleditch vs. *Livingston et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Freeman vs. *Odell et al.*; *Siminson* vs. *Wells et al.*; *Miller, &c.*, vs. *Latapie et al.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Home Insurance Company vs. *Valkenburgh et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

North River Insurance Company vs. *Smith et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Scheed vs. *Aims et al.*—Motion granted; allowance to guardian, $25.

Brown et al. vs. *Herman et al.*; *Johnston* vs. *Bleakie et al.*; *Thompson* vs. *Culver*; *Dwight* vs. *Sears et al.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Kensington Bank vs. *Penfold et al.*; *Crommelin* vs. *Finnecan.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Lockwood et al. vs. *Percey et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Alexander vs. *Belloni, Jr., et al.*—Motion for judgment denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Wright (two cases) vs. *Dosh et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Hillyer vs. *Rogers et al.*—Motion granted.

Hillyer vs. *Churchill et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Clarkson vs. *Ellinger.*—Motion denied without costs.

Quille vs. *Isdell.*—Motion granted unless defendant appears on the 15th of April, 1862, at 10½ A. M., and submits to an examination.

Hunt, &c., vs. *Hecht, &c.*—Motion for receiver denied, injunction to continue, order to be settled.

Russell vs. *Melrose.*—Order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 10, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou	93⅞	34	New-York Cen	83
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77..	89¾	5	do	82⅞
1,000	do	90	300	do	82⅞
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	56⅛	100	do	b30 82⅞
6,000	do	56	250	Erie Railway	b30 37
10,000	do	s30 55⅝	1000	do	36⅞
5,000	do	55⅝	250	do	s30 36⅞
2,000	Missouri State 6s	50	100	do	s10 36⅞
7,000	do	49¼	100	do	b10 37
32,000	do	49½	10	do	37
1,000	Cal. State 7s	86½	100	Erie R. Pref	b10 61
2,000	H. R. 3d M. bds	83¾	500	do	61
1,000	Har. 1st M. bds	101⅛	350	do	s60 60⅞
4,000	M. C. 8 ⅌ c. 1 M. S. F. Cvt. bds	99	50	do	s30 61
2,000	C.B.&Q. 8 ⅌ c. bds.	97	20	Harlem R. Pref	31
500	Mich. So. 2d m. b.	75	50	Mich. Cen. R	55½
20,000	Am. Gold	s10. 101¾	10	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23¼
20,000	do	101¾	50	do	23½
135,000	do	b30. 101⅞	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	47
50,000	do	b60. 101⅞	50	do	b30 47
2,000	M.&P.DuC. 1st m.	90	50	Panama R	121¼
3,000	Cleve.&Tol.S.F.b.	85¾	100	Ill. Cent. R. S'p.	s60 61¾
42	Del. & Hud. C. Co	90	65	do	62
50	Cumberl'd C. Pref.	8¼	350	do	61¾
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.	100⅝	350	do	s60 61⅝
100	do	100⅛	100	do	s30 61¾
25	do	s15. 100⅛	150	do	s10 61¾
50	do	s30. 100⅛	100	do	b30 62
50	do	s10. 100⅛	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	113
5	do	100¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R	68
250	Hud. River R	36½	820	Clev. & Toledo R	45½
100	do	s30 36½	50	do	s30 45½
			100	do	b30 45¾

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Reg.	93¾	15	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	100¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	93¾	25	do	100⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ½ yearly	93½	17	do	100⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	87	50	do	s30 100¼
40,000	Mo. State 6s	49⅞	19	N. Y. Cen. R	82¾
10,000	do	b30 50	50	do	82⅞
1,000	N. C. State 6s	66	50	do	s40 82¾
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	68	250	do	83
$1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	96¼	150	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	61¾
5,000	Mch.S. S.F.B	b30 92½	50	do	s60 61⅝
1,000	American Gold	101⅛	50	do	b30 61⅞
4,000	do	101⅞	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s15 67⅞
150	Erie Railroad	b30 37	100	Chic. & R.Isl. R	s30 55⅝
100	do	s60 36⅞	50	Mil. & Pr. DuCh.R.	26¾
100	do	s60 36¾	200	do	27

THURSDAY, April 10—P. M.

The Stock Market was again dull through the early part of the day, and decidedly lower on the Border State Stocks, which sold down 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Tennessees and Missouris. The Railway Shares were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. weaker on New-York Central and most of the Western Stocks, the only clearly steady movement being on Erie Common shares, which were wanted at 36⅞@37 ⅌ cent., and about 2,000 shares sold. The bids for the United States 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 were steady, without eliciting buyers. The business in Gold was large at 101⅞ ⅌ cent. for immediate delivery, and 101⅞ ⅌ cent., buyer 30 days. The whole amount of transactions at the early session of the Board was below the usual daily average, and a dull feeling obtained at the close. On the Street there was a demand for New-York Central, for cash, at an improvement of ⅛ ⅌ cent., and for Erie at 37 ⅌ cent. At the Second Board the changes in quotation were not important, the market continuing comparatively dull, though with fewer sellers than in the morning. After the adjournment the general demand for Stocks was better, and before the Brokers finally dispersed a considerable business was done in New-York Central at 83@83⅛ ⅌ cent., the outside figure being bid at the close for 1,000@1,200 shares, cash. Sales of Erie were made at 37½ ⅌ cent., and $30,000 United States Six per Cents of 1881, at 92⅞ ⅌ cent. Erie Preferred and the Western shares were an ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher than on the printed sales. Missouri Six per Cents were also firmer at 49¾@50 ⅌ cent., and the tone of the market on nearly all descriptions was firmer. The following were about the latest figures:

New-York Central	83⅛	Pacific Mail	100⅛
Erie	37⅛	Missouris	49⅞
Erie Preferred	61⅛	United States 6s, '81	93⅞
Toledo	45⅝	Panama	121⅛
Hudson	36⅛	Rock Island	55⅝
Mich. Southern	23⅛	Michigan Central	55½
Mich. Guaranteed	47	Galena	68¼

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Commerce Scrip St'k	93
Manhattan	125	Mech. Bk'g Assoc	81
Merchants'	95	Broadway	125
Mechanics'	100	American Exchange	89¾
Union	92	Bank of the Republic	91
America	101	Bank of N. America	93
City	112	Metropolitan	96
Phœnix	90	Corn Exchange	90¼
Tradesmen's	91½	Marine	100
Leather Manuf	128	Commonwealth	81¼
Seventh Ward	112	Park	101
Commerce	88¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95½	Harlem thirds, '68	70
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub'n.	90	Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	97
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102	Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Chi., B. & Q. firsts 8 ⅌ c.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	102	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	93
Erie firsts, '68	106	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	74¾
Erie seconds, '64	100	Mich. S.&N. Ind. 7 ⅌ c.	92
Erie seconds, '79	101	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ⅌ c.	93
Erie thirds, '83	91	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	100¼
Erie fourths, '80	82½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	48½
Erie fifths, '88	78	Mil. & P. Du. Ch. firsts	90
Hudson firsts, '69	103⅞	Galena & Chic. firsts	99⅞
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	90½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	86¼
Hudson thirds, '75	83⅞	Long Dock Co. Bonds	110
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts pf.	77
Harlem seconds, '64	92		

The majority of the Stock Exchange borrowers of Money report an easier market, and 6 ⅌ cent. is accepted on prime collateral by most borrowers, though some of them continue to get 7 ⅌ cent. The offering of prime Merchant paper outside of Bank is moderate, and favorite signatures are placed readily at 6 ⅌ cent., 60@90 days date, and in exceptional instances at 5½ ⅌ cent. The decline in Gold below 102 ⅌ cent., with a pretty free offering, tends to an easier Exchange on London, and the quotations for Saturday's mail is called 112½ ⅌ cent. for leading signatures. On Paris the rate is f.5.03¾@f.5.02½ to the dollar. The Treasury 6 ⅌ cents. of 1863 Certificates are selling at 96¾@⅞ ⅌ cent., while the 7.30 ⅌ cents. are 99¾@100, and the few 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes of 1863 not yet converted are selling at 100@100½ ⅌ cent. The Sub-Treasury is not yet supplied with United States Notes of small denomination of the new issue, and the cashier is compelled to employ the old issue, received through the Custom-house, in making change for disbursement drafts and checks. A telegraphic dispatch from the Department at Washington, this afternoon, advises that a supply of the smaller denominations of the new issue is now on the way. The receipts from Customs to-day were $170,000. The balance in the New-York office this afternoon is $5,984,000. It is understood that the Department at Washington is now paying out a large amount of United States Notes in settlement of audited claims upon the Government, say 20 ⅌ cent. on the gross amount, as against 80 ⅌ cent. in 12 months Treasury Certificates.

The vouchers of Quartermasters of the United States for claims upon the Treasury, payable one-fifth in Money and four-fifths in Treasury Certificates, are collected, or purchased at the market price, by Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 41 Wall-street. They are also collected by the Adams' Express Company, No. 50 Broadway,

The receipts of Harlem Road for month of March are as follows:

1861	$88,790 72
1862	103,020 32
Increase	$14,229 60

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the first week of March:

First week, 1862	$21,845
First week, 1861	25,369
Decrease	$3,524

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the month of March were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$18,083 90	$14,525 39
Freight	42,966 87	41,480 49
Total	$61,050 77	$56,005 88
Decrease		$5,044 84

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the first week of April:

First week, 1862	$21,224
First week, 1861	22,939
Decrease	$1,715

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, April 5	$124,477,484	$94,082,625	$33,164,368	$7,829,641
Boston, April 7	61,208,974	21,014,000	8,674,170	6,557,183
Phila., April 7	28,037,691	16,636,538	5,636,424	2,373,979
Total	$213,724,140	$131,733,163	$48,394,976	$17,685,783
Last week	214,213,752	131,437,287	47,137,312	16,511,137
Last year	210,365,269	131,328,607	53,423,381	19,089,487

The following particulars of the management of the Long Island Railroad are derived from the Philadelphia papers, the concern being chiefly owned in that city:

"Mr. WILLIAM E. MORRIS, who has for many years been President of the Long Island Railroad, has retired from that position, and is succeeded by Mr. COFFIN COLKET. Mr. MORRIS retains his place as a member of the Board of Directors. He assumed the management of the road when its affairs were in a very embarrassed condition, and having succeeded in placing it in a position to commence payment of dividends, which are expected to be continued hereafter, he now retires from his post. At the meeting of the Company, held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, its affairs were stated to be in a prosperous condition, and an expectation expressed that the dividend of 75 cents ⅌ share, which we have already noticed, will at least be maintained hereafter, while it may be greater."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 57 bbls. Ashes, 9,348 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. and 57 bags Corn Meal, 3,520 bush. Wheat, 4,723 bush. Corn, 960 bushels Rye, 2,250 bush. Oats, 1,708 bush. Malt, 2,681 pkgs. Provisions, and 804 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 38 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Maracaibo at 23c.; and 400 bags common Rio at 18c. ⅌ ℔. Market depressed.

COTTON—Is in more request, but at rather easier prices; sales have been reported of 1,100 bales at 27½c.@28c. for Middlings, ⅌ ℔. The Government sale of Sea Island and Gulf Cotton by Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co., under the direction of Collector BARNEY, at the Wall-street Salesrooms, to-day, was very well attended by brokers and dealers. The competition was not as brisk as at the former sale of this description, but the entire amount offered (581 bales) was sold, partly to speculators, at prices ranging from 29c.@64c. for very poor to choice Sea Island, and 24½c. for (23 bales) Gulf, ⅌ ℔.

DRY GOODS—Several auction sales (including catalogues of Silks, Dress Goods, Ribbons, Woolens, Hats, &c.,) took place to-day, at most of which a very respectable number of buyers were present. The competition was quite animated for desirable fabrics, especially at the great sale of French Silks and Dress Goods by Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, (which, not having been concluded to-day, is to be resumed to-morrow,) and satisfactory prices were generally realized.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased to-day, but at easier prices. The demand has been mainly for shipping brands. Sales have been made, since our last, of 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5@$5 10; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 15@$5 45, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 65@$5 75, chiefly at $5 70, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@	$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@	5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 10
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@	6 55
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@	6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	6 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 35@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request—including extra at $5 15@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,400 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is less active at $2 80@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet to-day, though prices are tending downward. Sales, 11,650 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 38@$1 39; Red Winter at $1 30@$1 32; Red Jersey, at $1 34; Red State (Spring) at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn is quite active, and is a trifle dearer. Sales 84,000 bushels, at 60c.@61½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 61c.@62½c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats are salable and firm, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38½c.@40c.; State at 40½c.@41c., ⅌ bushel. Rye rules quiet to-day, at 78c.@81c., from dock and delivered, ⅌ bushel. Sales 2,300 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales were made of small lots of State at 85c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and heavy, at 70c.@85c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are inactive at former prices, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ⅌ ℔.

METALS—Have been in limited request, to-day, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, 180 hhds., including Porto Rico at 37c., Cuba Muscovado, on terms not ascertained; also 30 hhds. Porto Rico, (by auction,) at 31c.@33½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, to-day, but quoted very firm. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine were sold $1 18@$1 20 ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues quiet, at $13@$13 12½, closing at $13 for Mess; $12 25@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 750 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 5½c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is active and buoyant; sales, 1,900 boxes, at 6¾c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. Lard continues in brisk demand at full prices; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is more sought after; sales since our last, 870 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $17@

$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice. [illegible] Government contracts have been awarded for 3,000 bbls. Prime Mess at $12 [illegible], 14,000 bbls. Mess Beef at $12 [illegible] for extras, and $12 25@$12 75 for plain, ℔ bbl.; and 500,000 ℔s. Bacon at $7 44@$7 95 ℔ 100 ℔s.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day of 50 bags East India at $5 25; and 1,200 bags do. do. on private terms, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 740 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c.; also, 555 boxes Havana at 7½c.@7¾c.; 250 bags China on private terms; and 64 hhds. Melado at 3¾c., ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in good request, including STUART'S, which are now quoted thus: Best quality Loaf, 10¾c.; best quality Crushed, 10¾c.; Circle A, Crushed, 10¾c.; Granulated, 10½c.; Ground, 10¼c.; White, A, 9¾c.; Yellow, C, 9⅛c., cash, ℔ ℔. Government contracts for 1,675,000 ℔s. Refined Yellow have been awarded at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., including STUART'S Yellow, C, at 9⅛c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales: 36,000 ℔s., chiefly at 8¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@25¼c., ℔ gallon, the market closing irregular.

FREIGHTS—Very Moderate engagements have been reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. @1s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 4½d.@5¼d. Corn, 4¼d.@4¾d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Bacon and Lard, 15s.@17s. 6d., and by steamer, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 20s., and by steamer at 50s.@55s.; Tallow, 15s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d., ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s.6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Bacon and Lard, 18s. 6d.@20s., and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26
	FROM AMERICA.		
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MIKE.—YOU LIKE FUN; THEN READ JEAMES McDOODLE'S letter in the *Caucasian* this week, giving an account of his visit to the "Theaytre" and "Uproar."

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their finely assorted stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting of the best styles and makes of
SHIRTING LINENS.
Linen Sheetings, Table Napkins, Towels, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Cambric Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks and India Twills.
They would call particular attention to their very fine stock for
BOYS' WEAR,
Of plain, plaid and striped Linen Drills, Sateens, Nankenettes and printed Linens, which they believe to be unequaled in the City, for style and cheapness.
LACE CURTAINS.
Chintzes, Cornices, Shades, Reps, Tapestries, Brocatels, Satins, &c., &c., in great variety, and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY. All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table, linen and bed clothes; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

EAST INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS,
Black and colored, plain, plaid and striped—the most durable and elegant material for Summer wear. Also, check wash Silks, Canton and Japanese Crapes, Nankeens, Seersucker, Pongees, &c., at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 BROADWAY.
American Indian Goods, Fans, &c.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Europe, who owns valuable first-class property in the vicinity of the Post-office, this City, which lets for 10 per cent. on its value, will sell or exchange the same for Government securities, or undoubted Bonds or Stocks—$55,000 required. Address Box No. 2960, Post-office, New-York.

$1,000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot; contains 6 rooms; good location; $200 cash, the balance to suit the purchaser. Also, one for $1,800. Apply at the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS four-story, brown-stone house, 25x65, with an extension; new and in the most desirable location in the City. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE Brooklyn property, near Fulton Ferry, for a farm of 30 to 60 acres, near railroad dépôt; healthy location; price about $4,500. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class, 3-story and basement brick house No. 225 West 18th-st., 24 ft. 9 by 46, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Five thousand dollars can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO LANDLORDS AND AGENTS—BROOKLYN PREFERRED.—The advertiser will pay from $300 to $350 per year for a small house in perfect order, having the modern conveniences, and within forty minutes by cars from the Astor House. Location must be free from nuisances. Extra ground no objection. Family very small. Good care taken of premises. Will be permanent if suited. Part of a house with a small family of adults might suit. Address PROMPT PAY, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITHIN 20 MILES OF New-York, of easy access by railroad or steamboat, a small cottage, with five or six rooms, an acre or two of land, and small fruit. Also, within the same distance, a house with six or eight rooms, suitable for a family of six persons, with 15 or 20 acres of land under cultivation, with fruit in abundance. Parties having such places may address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, stating particulars and terms.

WANTED TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, for offices, for a very respectable and quiet business, near Broadway, between Chambers-st. and Astor-place. The parlors or second floor of a dwelling-house would be acceptable. The rent must be low, to suit the times. Address T. O., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAGES, in a pleasant location, (on the water preferred,) and not over one hour's ride from the City Hall. Address, stating rent, means of access, commutation, &c., Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE BY a family of three; must be pleasantly located, not above 40th nor below 23d-st. Address J. W. P., No. 89 Pearl-st., with full particulars.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, without board, in neighborhood of Amity and Thompson sts. Address, stating location and terms, B. and C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Five to twenty acres of land, within five miles of some ferry leading to New-York. Address
JOHN H. ALDRICH, No. 58 John-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. W[illegible], Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE,
WITH THE ENTIRE ELEGANT DECORATIONS OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c.
THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, At No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
Elegant rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in French brocatel and reps, rich carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcase, lady's French secretary, elegant etageres, rosewood centre and pier tables, four splendid pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, Turkish chairs, magnificent mantel vases, paintings, bronzes and costly ornaments, with a complete and elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, dining-room, in oak, rich China, silver ware of all descriptions, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house.
N. B.—HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND THIS SALE WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION,
As the whole will be sold without reserve.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEAY, FRIDAY, April 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 26 East 13th-st.

All the household furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 26 East 13th-st., comprising a full assortment of magnificent parlor rosewood furniture, suites in brocatel, large French plate pier mirror, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, carved legs, overstrung bass and rich tone; rosewood carved etagere, plate glass; rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, encoigneur, rich mantel ornaments, velvet carpets, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Marble-top, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, wardrobes, lounges, couches, chairs, carpets, &c.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—In rosewood and oak, secretaries, bookcases, divans, voltaire chairs, &c.

DINING ROOM—Extension table, buffet, sideboard, presque chairs, China and glassware, dinner and dessert. Also, a line of kitchen furniture. Terms cash.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 West 32d-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes and chairs in plush, rosewood piano-forte, Stoddart, maker; elegant pier glasses, rosewood centre and pier tables, marble tops; mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in hair-cloth; French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, extension table, dining chairs, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MANILA ROPE, CANVAS, OAKUM SHAKINGS, REFUSE FROM BRASS FURNACE, BY ORDER OF ISAAC HENDERSON, NAVY AGENT
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:
OLD MANILA ROPE, about 3,000 pounds.
OLD CANVAS, about 3,000 pounds.
OAKUM SHAKINGS, about 80,000 pounds.
OAKUM DUST, about 10,000 pounds.
About 60 loads refuse from brass furnace.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. Auctioneers.
SHELLS AND MINERALS.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, offer at private sale, a large collection of shells and a cabinet of minerals, gathered, with much care, during many years, principally in Europe, and embracing very choice and scarce specimens. Also, an elegant sideboard of elaborate workmanship, inlaid with carved ivory, representing Oriental Mythology.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Broadway, by order of Francis W. Waldo, Assignee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all the right, title and interest which Horace Waldo had on the 31st day of May, 1861, in the lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., running through to Temple-st., being 15 front on Broadway, 33 feet on rear, and 153 feet on Cedar-st., and known as No. 135 Broadway. Also, the unexpired term of 21 years from 1st May, 1854, as created by a certain lease dated Feb. 10, 1854, made between Mary A. H. Welsh and others, of the first part, and Horace Waldo of the second part, in and to the undivided twelve-fifteenths part of the lot on westerly side of Broadway, adjoining the above mentioned property on the north, and known as 137 Broadway, subject to an annual rent of $4,800, payable quarterly. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, extension dining-tables, mahogany work-tables, carved rosewood suite, covered in brocatel, gilt-frame mirrors, window curtains, oak buffet, oak chairs, enameled cottage suites, office and library tables, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and rosewood side and centre-tables, cane-seat chairs, oak marble-top tables, rosewood etageres, black walnut bookcases, mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, the entire assortment to be sold without reserve.

Also, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Stylof, of Boston, of beautiful tone and finish.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., dark-brown horse, about 16 hands high, very powerful and of great endurance, suitable for a doctor; has been used as a family horse and drove by a lady for some time; will stand anywhere without tying; perfectly gentle and afraid of nothing.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A full-blooded mare about 12 years old, 13 hands high, long tail, sound and kind in harness, and a good saddle mare. A wagon and harness in good order, sold as the owner has no further use for them.

MILLER & KENELLY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 266 West 20th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 109 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENELLY, Auctioneers; $13,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 48 feet wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, next to the American Telegraph Office, a very large stock of first-class work, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds; superb chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor secretaries; etageres, buffets, work-tables, extension dining-tables, lounges, chairs, mirrors, mattresses, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of line engravings, etchings, water colors, &c., &c., embracing biblical, classical, mythological, historical and allegorical subjects. The above are now on exhibition and will be sold without reserve.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 152 6th-av., the stock of leather and shoe findings contained in said store; also, the lease and fixtures of the same. By order of the assignee

J. SABIN, Auctioneer.
CHOICE BOOKS, INCLUDING THE COLlection of a Professor, now United States Consul in Europe. Illustrated books, which will be sold at auction by J. SABIN, at No. 84 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, April 10, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready and books on view.

J. M. MILLER & WM. KENNEDY, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF TENEMENT HOUSES.—On FRIDAY, April 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, two four-story Philadelphia brick tenement houses, Nos. 333 and 335 29th-st., (10th and 11th avs.,) New-York; subject to $4,000 mortgage each. Rent roll $800 each.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE TRADE ARE invited to examine Wilson's patent cut rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut veneers. They are cut from very choice woods, and are sold at prices to suit the times. Also, rosewood slabs and junks. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—$20,000 of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, all of the best quality and newest patterns, at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine-st., near East Broadway, New-York. SOLOMON FANNING.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE SET ROSEWOOD brocatel, and one mahogany, (black hair-cloth cover,) parlor furniture, at low price. Can be seen at No. 1 7 East 19th-st. TO-DAY, (Friday,) from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and TO-MORROW, from 1 to 5 P. M.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS—REMOVAL.—T. S. BERRY HAS REmoved his piano warerooms to No. 593 Broadway, where Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, and other Boston and New-York Pianos, may be found, at great bargains. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, AT A LOW rent, the five-story marble-front store No. 447 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.

Also, for sale or to let, Nos. 25 and 29 West 45th-st.; new brown-stone fronts, four stories, modern, each 20x50, lot 100 feet 5 inches deep. Rent this year, $700.

Also, two-story frame house No. 782 Greenwich-st., corner Bethune, 44x50, lot about 90 feet square. Rent this year, $800. Inquire of J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st., or No. 782 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 195 West 48th-st., near 8th-av., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $500.
A three-story brick house, high stoop, with modern improvements.
No. 126 West 49th st., very cheap.
No. 32 8th-av., corner 4th-st.
No. 830 Greenwich-st., three-story, high basement. Rent $500.
No. 76 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Rent low.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, the two houses and lots at the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st.; this property is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or small hotel, and to a good tenant it will be let on favorable terms. Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 704 Broadway, or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 1 Hanover-st.

TO LET LOW—THE HANDSOME, NEW, LARGE store and basement, 25x85 feet, having elegant plate-glass windows, high ceilings, and all the late improvements, No. 99 6th-av., directly opposite 8th-st., near the Jefferson Market; a very desirable location for a first-class grocery, dry goods, or other retail business. Apply at 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., of R. L. SUYDAM.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FULL THREE-story and attic house, pleasantly located, convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries, furnished or partly furnished—the family of the occupant, four persons, to remain as boarders; a private family requiring no other boarders preferred. Address, with name and references, B., Box No. 181 New-York Post-office.

$550 RENT WANTED—FOR THE ELEGANT three-story, high-stoop house No. 158 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The house is 20x50 feet, three rooms deep all the way up, contains all the modern improvements, and is being put in perfect order. Can be had until the first of May without charge. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 187 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, 3-story, high stoop, brick house, pleasant location, near Stuyvesant Park; house 21 by 65, lot 103 feet; very conveniently arranged; contains 13 rooms beside bath room, kitchen and sub-cellar; gas fixtures, and all the modern improvements. Rent, to a good, responsible tenant, $700 and Croton. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—THE FINE OLD-STYLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 34 Hammond-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st., lot 50 by 116 feet, house 25 feet front; has all the modern improvements, with large garden, containing grapevines and fruit trees in abundance. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 87 Beaver-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable: rent $250; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 46 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE OWNER OF one of those desirable cottages in Hanover-place, Brooklyn, having more room than he wants, is desirous of renting the upper floor, (consisting of four rooms,) to a small family. Rent $150. For particulars address AMES, Box No. 1,777 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.
Apply to
JAMES CARR,
No. 4 Stanton-st.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET IN BEDFORD—A HOUSE IN PACIFIC-st., Brooklyn, between Nostrand and New-York avs., with modern improvements and eight lots of ground, with vines, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-stone house, No. 139 Lexington-av., having a private stairs and every convenience. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Builder, No 87 East 2[illegible]th-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

VALUABLE STORE IN CHAMBERS-ST., near Broadway, to let from May 1 next—the store No. 98 Chambers-st. Apply, by note, to J. BOORMAN, No. 13 Washington-square, or to N. W. WEST, Agent, No. 15 Albany-st.

TO LET—NO. 3 UNION-SQUARE, (WEST SIDE,) for business purposes. House three stories, 26 feet front, by 45.6, with rear room, high basement and attics. Apply to WM. M. BURGOYNE, No. 58 Exchange-place; or THEODORE BURGOYNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 652 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 29½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house No. 86 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

NO. 155 EAST 36TH-STREET.—THREE-story, basement and cellar, high stoop house; lot 20x100 feet, to let or for sale on very favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 68 West 35th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 47 West 13th-st. Will be rented a bargain.
Inquire of F. A. MILLER,
No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 5 THIRD-st.; size, 25x45, two-story and attic, sub-cellar, gas, Croton, &c. Can be seen between 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. For terms, &c., apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.; or after 6 o'clock P. M. at No. 36 3d-st.

TO LET—THIRD STORY NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST. Also to let or for sale, the desirable residence and three lots corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., near Lexington-av., just completed, with all modern improvements. Rent $750. Inquire at No. 49 East 25th-st., or of JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET LOW—THE CAPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 107 and 108 West-st. It is well calculated for a flour, grocery, or provision business. Inquire of SUYDAM, LAMBERT & CO., its present occupants.

HOTEL TO LEASE—REDUCED RENT; LOWer part City; modern built; 80 rooms, &c. Owner will aid liberally in furnishing it. Apply at BELLS' auction store, No. 26 New-Bowery.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 24th-st.; 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT No. 38 Broadway—having been newly painted and papered, and with every convenience. Apply, in the building, to L. J. WYETH, Room No. 3.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE LARGE stable in 20th-st., near 1st-av., suitable for livery or manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 1[illegible]th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CANAL-STREET.—STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 387 to let from 1st of May. Apply to J. CRAM, No. 50 Union-square.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 60 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every comfort, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 146 Duane-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large house of 18 rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house, it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY, HIGH stone stoop, brick house (25x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.) No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a respectable tenant. The location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or of J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—SEVERAL SNUG TWO-STORY AND attic houses, in Greene-st., containing the modern improvements, with fine yards and rent suited to the times. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT three-story and basement house No. 8 Beach-st., with gas, Croton water, &c., for a private residence or boarding-house. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to J. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE three-story brick house, No. 88 1st-st.; to be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock. Apply at No. 90 1st-st., or of GEO. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, with gas fixtures, in good order, No. 231 West 32d-st., at rent to suit the times. Inquire of M. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 6 St. Mark's-place. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 594 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Clifton, Staten Island, suitable for a first-class family boarding-house. Boats every hour; fare 6 cents, and time less than one hour. Stands on high ground, with fine views of the bay and City. Besides a large parlor, dining-room, hall and butler's pantry, there are eleven bedrooms, bath-room and closet, laundry, hot and cold water, &c. Accommodations for horses and carriages, cows and fowls. There are three acres of lawn, finely shaded, and two acres of garden, producing abundance of fruit and vegetables. Possession 1st of May. Address, for terms, Post-office Box No. 2,252.

TO LET—TWO NEW WELL-FURNISHED COUNTRY residences, on Long Island Sound, 15 miles from New-York, or one hour by steamboat; contain 11 rooms each, beside kitchen and cellar; fine stables; ice-houses filled; one 12 acres of land and the other two acres in lawn; water view; bathing and boating unsurpassed. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT FISHKILL Landing, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt. The house contains nine rooms, kitchen, and cellar; there is a fine vegetable garden, 6 acres of ground, and a profusion of all kinds of fruit. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT P. LEE, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THE ENGlish basement house, No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., completely and well furnished, and in complete repair, to rent from the 20th of April, for six or twelve months, to a private family only. For terms, and cards of admission, apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place; or to Box No. 2,837 Post-office, with full address.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR SIX months, in the best part of Brooklyn; contains 10 rooms, modern improvements, neat yard, with vines, &c. Furniture in good order. Rent $300 for the term. No. 1 Garden-st., near Joralemon st., five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—(TO A PRIvate family only,) near Union-square. House 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern and well furnished. Location unexceptionable. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office. Possession in April or May.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ST. GERMAIN HOTEL.—To let, the large and elegant building at the junction of 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st., known as the St. Germain. Elegantly furnished throughout. For further information, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 55 EAST 28TH-ST., four-story brown-stone house, containing all modern improvements; will be let low to a desirable tenant. For cards of admission apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR 5TH-av. and 12th-st., extra size, very roomy and convenient, ample parlors and extension rooms, in fine order and ready for occupancy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN Pine-st.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78 WEST 26th-st. Rent $1,300; is brown stone, contains all modern improvements; is complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at No. 121 Broad-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ORANGE, New-Jersey—three acres of land in fruit; a very desirable place. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HANDsomely furnished house No. 143 2d-av. Apply at No. 102 4th-av.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

$10,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE ON farm, 1,200 acres, near New-York; worth $40,000; or an interest will be sold to a gentleman desiring a fine residence, and an interest in stock-raising and extensive fruit-growing business. Rare opportunity for safe investment, and pleasant, permanent business, where a fortune will surely be made. The proprietor has a thorough practical knowledge of agriculture and general management of stock; also, nursery and fruit business. Address AGRICULTURE, or call after 2 o'clock, No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 7.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, north of the Highlands, and south of Poughkeepsie, having nearly ½ mile front on the river; house is stone, old-fashioned, but substantial; out-buildings fair; land is in a high state of cultivation, clear of rock; could be divided into two beautiful country seats, each commanding a fine view of the river; would exchange for a good house in a first-class neighborhood. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

TO LET—A FARM NEAR RAHWAY, N.J., WITH 10 or 30 acres of land, good buildings, fruit, &c.; a very healthy location; also, to let in Rahway two dwelling houses, new, and in good order, with modern improvements, gas, &c.; distance twenty miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—40, 80, 120 ACRES, WITH crops growing. Modern houses and out-buildings. Trout fishing on farm; one mile from bay and ocean; 40 minutes from City by railroad. Apply to J. F. BRUSH, No. 46 Delancey-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 368 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE [illegible] FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by [illegible], in the village of Meridan, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about [illegible] acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of [illegible] trees, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds (five acres) are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing and boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and three minutes of the steamboats. Rent, $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¼ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large out-buildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.
SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA.—FURnished or unfurnished, the residence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate. House has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnace, &c., boat-house, salt water bath, large garden with small fruits and fruit trees, &c.; convenient to ferry and steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At Rye, Westchester County, an elegant house, with six acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; location high and healthy; fine view of the Sound; good garden and plenty of fruit; one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; house half a mile from railroad station. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, or to the Postmaster at Rye.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS (about 20 acres) known as Woodland, situate near 151st-st., and fronting on the Hudson River. The house is very spacious, and well suited for a private residence or large boarding-house, being one of the finest locations on the river. Immediate possession can be had. Apply for further particulars, to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON, TWO DESIRABLE PLACES, WITHIN 500 yards of the railway station; one a well furnished house and eight acres, on the river; the other unfurnished, and 1¾ acres. Both are plumbed and supplied with gas; have good gardens attached and ample stable accommodation. Apply to BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A large commodious house and grounds, beautifully situated on the North River, (Jersey side,) five miles from Hoboken, accessible by steamboat from New-York several times a day; also, a neat cottage and garden; both places not over ten minutes' walk from the landing. Apply to O'REILLY & SON, No. 215 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, ON THE Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from the City, and ½ mile from dépôt, a large double house, in perfect order; 2½ stories, with extensions, cupola, piazza, &c.; 1½ acres of land, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house and necessary out-buildings; price, $3,200. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas, furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A DElightfully situated house and garden, with an abundance of fruit, and from one to five acres of land if desired, adjoining and overlooking the beautiful village of Plainfield, N. J., 28 miles from the City, and within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

BAY VIEW HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished—situate on New-York Bay, about 3 miles from Brooklyn ferries (only 35 minutes' ride by city cars.) Three acres of choice land, fruits, barn, stables, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—To let, the house and grounds at Hyde Park, now occupied by T. W. Newbold, Esq., about two miles from dépôt, commanding one of the finest views on the river. For further information, apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., 45 MINutes from New-York, a large dwelling-house, with barn, and about two acres of ground, fruit trees, &c.; in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and railroad dépôt. $350 per annum. Inquire of
U. D. WARD, No. 115 Nassau-st.

WOODHAVEN BUILDING LOTS—ACRE plots, dwelling-houses, barns, &c., for sale cheap during the months of April and May, 1862. Apply to JOHN R. PITKIN, General Agent, at the Railroad Dépôt, 8 miles from New-York by Brooklyn Central and East New-York Railroads.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE, pleasantly situated residence, near the dépôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; out-buildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water, and 9 acres of land. Rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence in the village of Hackensack, N. J. The house is new and within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt connecting with New-York several times daily. For particulars, inquire of E. T. HOOPES, Hackensack Railroad Office, foot of Chambers-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET.—MILLET'S COTTAGE, North Orange, newly painted, eight rooms, plenty of grapes and other fruit, fine well water, one acre of land, flower garden in front, five minutes from dépôt and one hour from City. Inquire at cottage, or Millet's music-store, No 395 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land, all modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; within 40 minutes of the City by railroad every hour; terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1¼ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 60 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable residence, situated on high ground, a few minutes' walk of railroad dépôt. House in complete repair, gas throughout, orchard, good garden, shade and ornamental trees. Apply to
HENRY SALISBURY, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY TASTY RESIdence, with about one acre of land nicely improved; the location is healthy and every way desirable, being about an hour's ride from the City; price to suit the times. Inquire at the Drug Store, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LOWER Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, consisting of a dwelling-house, two acres of ground and stables, adjoining the residence of J. S. Harris, and opposite 50th-st., New-York. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—AT COLLEGE POINT, DIRECTLY ON the East River, a furnished house, suitable for two or more families; perfectly healthful, excellent bathing, &c.; easy of access by steamboat or railway. Apply to T. W. OGDEN, No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the dépôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, several very desirable country seats in Westchester County, located on the line of the New-Haven Railroad and Long Island Sound. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FINE country residence—from 18 to 40 acres—with fine house, large barns, carriage-house, &c. Place well stocked with choice fruit. About three-quarters of a mile from dépôt. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., house, large barn, and garden, with variety of small fruits, &c. Inquire of JAMES WELLING, No. 94 Pine-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MACRAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-story double brick dwelling-house, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to W. B. MEEKER, at the Bank of New-York.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY [illegible]—10 acres—for sale, near [illegible] the dépôt. The mansion is [illegible] style, filled in with brick; 12 rooms, [illegible] soft spring water supplying the house and [illegible] large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of [illegible] lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented [illegible] tional land adjoining, if required, which is a [illegible] acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For [illegible] particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 [illegible] Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, ON STATEN IS-land, an elegant cottage, with upper and lower [illegible] on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay [illegible] fishing and bathing, unsurpassed; grounds tastefully arranged; fruits of all kinds in abundance; an [illegible] garden, carriage, barn, bathing-house and [illegible] buildings, in complete order, with [illegible] ed, the whole or any number of acres, [illegible] 1 hour by railroad from City, and [illegible] Valley Dépôt. For particulars [illegible] SUP, Rossville, S. I., or E. R. BENNET, No. [illegible] wich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR F[illegible]—Beautifully situated on high ground [illegible] River, with a handsome water front, near [illegible] ville, N. J., and about [illegible] miles from the City. The [illegible] is large and new, in the Italian style, with a [illegible] are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful [illegible] lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near [illegible] communication with Wall-st. within an hour [illegible] and located in an exceedingly desirable [illegible] where there is every convenience and no [illegible] description. Rent, to suit the times. [illegible] Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—[illegible] dwelling-house, with garden, barn and [illegible] at Eatontown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; five minutes [illegible] from the dépôt. Communication several times daily by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. Will [illegible] six months, with privilege of a year. For further [illegible] ulars apply to ABNER ALLEN, Eatontown, Monmouth Co., N. J., or to JAMES A. DE GRAUW, No. [illegible] st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON [illegible] RIVER, of 170 acres, nine miles from [illegible] large front on the water and valuable [illegible] combining everything desirable for a gentleman's [illegible] dence, and is perfectly healthy; will be sold with furniture, stock, &c., as the owner is forced to travel abroad on account of ill-health, or will be exchanged for City property. Apply at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M., at No. 10 Gramercy Park, 20th-st., near Irving-place.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, WIT[illegible] fine large carriage-house, abundance of [illegible] shrubbery, to rent or lease, adjoining Hon. Fernando Wood's country residence on Bloomingdale Road. Will be rented on moderate terms to a good and [illegible] tenant. The house has gas and water in every room; [illegible] garden and eight lots of ground. Inquire on the premises, or of HENRY KELLY, No. 56 University-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A TWO-story house, on the Sound, 40 miles from the City by New-Haven Railroad, ¼ mile from the beach, with [illegible] yard adjoining tide-water, garden, fruits, barn, stable, &c.; an attractive residence, in prime order, [illegible] nished if desired. Rent moderate. Apply to F. SCHUCH, No. 111 Murray-st., New-York, THOMAS DARLING, No. 80 Leonard-st., New-York, 141 Front-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—A VERY desirable two-story and attic frame house with [illegible] garden 50 by 200 feet; location one of the best [illegible] lage; possession 1st May next; rent low to a good [illegible] Inquire of W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., or GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. [illegible] st, New-York City.

ASTORIA—FRANKLIN-ST.
GOTHIC COTTAGE,
Eleven rooms, garret, cellar, good closet room; garden and fruit; gas, range and boiler; furnace; stationary tubs; good well.
Rent, $350. For Sale, [illegible]

NEW-BRIGHTON.—TO LET, FURNISHED [illegible] unfurnished, a good sized family house, with [illegible] 1¼ acres of land; an arrangement can also be made [illegible] pair of fine carriage horses, carriages and cow, with the house. For terms, apply to
G. B. MORewood, No. 64 Broad-[illegible]

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A SPLENDID country residence, completely furnished, or unfurnished, with stables, gardens and all the conveniences [illegible] a genteel family, immediately on the Narrows. Apply [illegible] DAVID LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, BARN AND OTHER outhouses, (new,) with two acres [illegible] fully located, in New-Canaan, Conn.; cost [illegible] for less than $3,000; eighteen acres adjoining [illegible] Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible] let, with board, a pleasant front room on the [illegible] floor; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. [illegible] floor; also, back parlor; location desirable. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 198 West [illegible] between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board at No. 99 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDers can be accommodated with pleasant rooms from the 1st of May at moderate prices. Address F. J. G., Box No. 150 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

MR. EDITOR—IF ANY OF YOUR READERS are searching for a good boarding-house, let me refer them to Mrs. ARNOLD, Nos. 75 & 77 East 14th-st. I am not partial to boarding-houses, having experienced much discomfort in them, but Mrs. Arnold's house is an exception to the general rule. Her house is a comfortable home to all who live with her. Some of her boarders have lived with her for years, and have followed her to her new house.
AN OLD BOARDER.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN BROOKLYN—Three or four gentlemen may obtain furnished rooms in a pleasant neighborhood, five minutes' walk from City Hall, convenient to city rails, with or without partial board, in a very small family. No other boarders and no children. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, or No. 29 Beaver-st., rear office, New-York. CHAS. CARTER.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., the Brevoort House and St. Denis, wish to rent a few very handsome rooms, reasonably by the season, or year preferred; house and location are first-class; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—FROM 1ST MAY.—A small private family, plain and quiet, wish to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a nice front room and pantry; has gas, hot and cold water, both on same floor. Apply at No. 64 East 35th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A brown-stone house in one of the best locations in the upper part of the City, desire to let the entire second floor and one room on the third floor, with board. Inquire at No. 76 West 38th-st., near Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A permanent home in a private family. He would require one or two pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea. Situation near Broadway, between 12th and 23d sts. Address J. S., Box No. 2,507 Post-office.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A house with modern improvements, convenient to Wall st. and Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 127 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO PARTIES TOgether or separately, the second story of house No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with good board, at No. 34 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT PEACH LAKE, Westchester County, N. Y., near Croton Falls, and accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The house is new and situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots in the country, with pleasant drives and good fishing and hunting in the immediate vicinity. The rooms are large and airy, and may be engaged in suites or otherwise, at reasonable rates. The grounds are ample with a large grove adjoining, and suitable buildings for horses, carriages, etc. For particulars inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. C. Collamore & Co., No. 479 Broadway; of BOKER & VAIL, No. 268 Washington-st., or of T. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING ¾ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. [illegible] Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE RESIDENCE known as Ashland Hall, Monte Clair, (formerly West Bloomfield,) N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Families can here find a desirable home; the grounds are beautifully laid out and well shaded; milk and fresh vegetables in abundance. Terms reasonable. For further particulars, apply to J. ANDRUS, No. 46 Murray-st., New-York, or at No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED by families or single persons at a commodious farm residence near the Hudson (west bank,) about 7 miles above Poughkeepsie. Ground high, air pure, fine scenery, communication with City by boat or rail. For particulars, address H. E., Box No. 4,086 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—A FAMILY AT ORange will receive four adults to board from May 1 to Oct. 1, or Nov. The location is very desirable, and the house has many City conveniences. Vegetables, fruits, &c., in abundance. Address COMFORT, Box No. 98 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from [illegible] of April, to accommodate a limited number [illegible] moderate prices. References: J. B. Lo[illegible] st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; [illegible] 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The hotel at this fashionable watering place will be opened to visitors on the 15th of May. Families and parties wishing accommodations for the season will please address the proprietor. Terms reasonable.
A. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, AT the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, [illegible] a promissory note made by AUSTIN A. FULLER, dated March 17, 1862, payable in thirty days from date, for $110, to the order of ANDREW OSMUN. Payment has been stopped, and the negotiation of the same is hereby forbidden.
ANDREW OSMUN.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year, with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WALLACK'S—The Rivals.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Stranger—The Honeymoon.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—Grist to the Mill—The First Night.

WINTER GARDEN—Woman's Rights—Co-lean Born.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams; South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a proclamation recommending the people of the United States, on the next day of worship occuring after its reception, to give thanks to Almighty God for the recent victories, and to implore spiritual consolation for those who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war.

Secretary Stanton has issued two orders—one directing all telegraphic communications to the *Philadelphia Enquirer* to be stopped, until it shall be satisfactorily proved that its recent publications relating to the operations at Yorktown have been authorized; and the other directing that all applications for passes by newspaper editors or correspondents shall be referred to Edward S. Sandford, Military Supervisor of Telegraphs.

We publish this morning the first clear statement that has yet been received of the battle at Pittsburgh Landing; and it very materially modifies the accounts heretofore published. Our forces were stationed in the form of a semicircle—the centre in front of the main road to Corinth, the left wing extending to the Tennessee River, and the right wing resting on a point to the north called Crump's Landing. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning the preliminary skirmish took place half a mile in advance of our lines. The main body of the rebels advanced, and at 6 o'clock the attack had become general along our whole front. At 10 the entire line on both sides was fully engaged. The contest on both sides was for death or victory. Foot by foot the ground was contested, the fortunes of the day wavering, and the enemy having succeeded in capturing two of our batteries and driving back some of our columns. The enemy was manœuvred with great skill. They tried to break our centre, then our left, then the centre again, and again the left. While the fight was hot, one of our gunboats came up and did good service. At night the rebels fell back, having failed in achieving decided success at any point. In the night Gen. Buell's troops arrived, and were immediately sent to the advance; and the rebels were also reinforced. The battle was opened by the rebels next morning (Monday) at 7 o'clock, and in half an hour it raged along the whole line. The enemy labored desperately to find some weak point in our lines; but he found the task hopeless. Suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy; and he began to fall back, retreating, however, in order. He was driven beyond our lines, and made for Corinth, harassed by our cavalry. And so ended the great battle of Pittsburgh Landing. The forces engaged in the last day's battle are estimated at 70,000 on each side.

Information from our army before Yorktown, dated Wednesday, 1:20 P. M., states that the weather still continued unfavorable for military operations, it having been raining for nearly two days. The enemy's force proves to be much superior in numbers to what was anticipated—the latest reports placing it at sixty thousand men, with more arriving from the vicinity of Richmond, probably accessions from the Gordonsville army. These rebel troops are represented to be the flower of their army, and of couse have an immense advantage in being posted behind intrenchments of the most formidable character. Our troops, however, notwithstanding the stormy weather, were in the best of spirits, and anxious to meet the enemy.

The stormy weather at Old Point, yesterday, still interfered with the intention of the *Merrimac* to attack our vessels in Hampton Roads—if she entertained any such intention, which some persons are disposed to doubt.

Our latest reports from Island No. 10 state that, with few exceptions, the whole rebel force recently around the island, have been captured, including, as before stated, three Generals. The spoils which have fallen into our possession are of immense value.

From the Mountain Department we learn that Gen. Milroy has advanced to Monterey and taken possession. The enemy's mounted scouts were still in sight, and they were reported to be fortifying on the side of the Shenandoah Mountains.

Intelligence from the Rappahannock, to the morning of April 9, is to the effect that the United States forces occupy the north bank of the River, which is much swollen. The railroad is repaired up to Warrenton Junction. Numerous refugees and contrabands are coming in daily, who report that the main body of the rebel army have fallen back to Richmond, doubtless with the intention of strengthening Gen. Magruder. The rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the south bank of the Rappahannock, but they are believed to be merely watching our movements. The health of our troops is generally good. A guerilla warfare is being carried on from Brentsville toward the Occoquan, and stray soldiers are picked off by these outlaws.

Late advices from New-Mexico, received in Washington, render it probable that the rebels are about to leave the Territory and return to Texas. They have already evacuated Santa Fé.

A letter received in Louisville from Lieut.-Col. Jones, of Col. Pope's Regiment, gives an interesting account of the occupation of Shelbyville, on the 2d inst. The Union flag which was hoisted on the occasion was raised by the loyal citizens of Shelbyville, the Union sentiment prevailing there among the better citizens, and the National troops meeting a cordial reception upon their arrival. Col. Pope's Regiment is attached to Gen. Mitchell's Division, which has been detailed as the rear guard of Gen. Buell's army.

Parties lately arrived at Nashville from the counties of Queston, Fentress, and Bledsoe, state that a fierce civil war has been raging in those and adjoining counties between Union men and resident Secessionists, backed by roving bands of Confederate cavalry. Neighbors are daily killing each other in casual rencontre. Not long since, a band of about forty Union men killed not less than eighteen of their persecutors in one day. McHenry's Cavalry are still marauding in those sections, and a number of these have been killed by the citizens.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Secretary of War was requested to report to the Senate what disposition had been made of the vessels captured by Gen. Burnside at Roanoke. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave preliminary notice of a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law. The bill to establish a line of steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai, was then taken up, and Mr. Latham, of California, made a speech in favor of its passage. The Confiscation bill was then debated at considerable length by Messrs. Hale of New-Hampshire, Willey of Virginia, Trumbull of Illinois, and others, but no vote was taken upon it. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was introduced by Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, expressing gratitude to the Almighty for the recent triumphs of our arms, and tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Foote, Generals Pope, Grant, Buell and Halleck, and to each soldier, officer and sailor, for their gallantry, energy, endurance, patriotic suffering and devotion to the country. It being suggested that other names should be added, Mr. Arnold consented that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were considered, and the one appropriating $13,000,000 for iron-clad steam-vessels was concurred in. The amendment making an appropriation for finishing the Stevens Battery was also concurred in, after considerable debate. The resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May was reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means, and agreed to. Consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed until next Thursday. The bill regulating the Franking privilege, introduced by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was considered in Committee of the Whole, but nothing was done with it. The Senate bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia was considered, all other bills before it on the calendar being temporarily laid aside, and Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, made a speech on the general subjects of emancipation and confiscation. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, concluded the session with a speech in explanation of the principles involved in his resolutions on the subject of Maritime Rights, introduced some time ago.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, among the bills ordered to a third reading was the one to punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment. The Metropolitan Health bill was received from the Assembly, and a warm contest occurred as to its reference, which was not decided before the arrival of the hour for the consideration of the special order, the Annual Appropriation bill.

In the Assembly, the bill to amend the Excise law was received from the Senate, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee after some debate. The Committee was instructed to report the bill the first thing on Saturday morning. A number of bills were passed, including the one to provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal; the one to prohibit State officers from engaging in contracts; the one to enable the Supervisors of this City to raise money by tax for certain purposes, and the one to incorporate the Union Home for children of volunteers not otherwise provided for.

GENERAL NEWS.

The reception of the crews of the frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* at the Academy of Music last evening was a brilliant success. A vast audience was present, and addresses were made by Pelatiah Perit, Dr. Hitchcock, Wm. M. Evarts, George Bancroft, Wm. E. Dodge, and Jack-tars Marlow and Williams, of the crews of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The sailors sang a number of their songs, which were enthusiastically received. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the killed.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening, for want of a quorum.

A still, in the Kerosene Oil factory of D. O. Ketcham, corner Mill-street and Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, exploded last evening, instantly killing three men and mortally injuring another. The immediate cause of the explosion is unknown. The building—a small cheap structure—was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about $1,500.

The steamship *Etna*, for Liverpool, will be dispatched, on Saturday next, 12th inst., in place of the *Kangaroo*, and the *City of New-York*, on Saturday, the 19th inst., in place of the *Etna*, the *Kangaroo* remaining over until her regular sailing day, the 26th inst.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Salvor* was sold in Philadelphia on Wednesday. Havana cigars, which constituted the bulk of the cargo, sold at from $19 to $51 the thousand. No less than 351,500 were disposed of by order of the Court, not as contraband, but as perishable goods. There were among the cargo of the *Salvor* fire-arms and other weapons, which were sold as contraband, consisting of pistols, revolving rifles, knives of various kinds, &c

Twenty-eight rebel officers, prisoners of war, in charge of Col. Thorn, of the U. S. Army, and a detachment of National soldiers, arrived in Albany from the West on Wednesday morning, and, after breakfasting at the Delavan House, took the train for Boston and Fort Warren. A portion of them registered their names at the hotel as follows: W. M. McConnice and M. B. Carter, Tennessee; J N. Galaher, Louisiana: S. F. Chipley, Georgia; Lieut.-Col. Speen, Capt. Baird and Capt. W. F. Estip. They are all officers taken from the Western rebel army.

The rebel gunboat *Grampus*, which Commodore Foote reports having captured, was only an ordinary river towboat, fitted up with two or three guns.

Wm Kirk has been tried by Court-martial in St. Louis, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of $100, for outrages on loyal citizens committed while he was a member of Jeff. Thompson's guerilla band.

The Stock Market ruled dull through the early part of yesterday's business, but finally closed steady, with some inclination to firmness. Gold sold largely at 101⅞ ℔ cent., and Exchange fell to 112½ ℔ cent.

Flour was more freely offered and purchased yesterday, at reduced prices. Limited sales of Wheat, Rye and Barley were reported at drooping rates. Corn was active and buoyant. Cotton was more sought after, but was a trifle cheaper. The Government sale resulted in the disposal of the whole amount offered, at 29c.@64c. for Sea Island, and 24½c. for Gulf ℔ ℔. The principal demand for Provisions was for Bacon, Lard and Beef, which were very firm. Sugars were in fair request, as were also East India Rice, Tallow, Molasses and Whisky, the latter article, however, closing irregularly. The auction sales of Dry-goods were numerous and generally spirited. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new features.

So much for Buckingham.—The final returns of the canvass for Governor in Connecticut, raise the Republican Union majority to over *nine thousand!*

The Real Triumph of the North.

The contest between the two sections, and the triumph of the North, is to be followed by a pretty radical change in the construction of the organic law of the country. Such law should always be in exact harmony with the interests of a people, and its growth or construction reflect the progress of the nation, and every permanent change in its habits and ideas. Such harmony must obtain in the end, as the prevailing sentiment or interest will be sure, sooner or later, to express itself upon the statute-book. This is as it should be. We do not think of using the modes of locomotion practiced, from necessity, by the framers of our National chart. We have new powers, new objects, new relations, and new interests, and we must have a tether as wide as our newly-acquired faculties and gifts.

Such is the theory and fact in reference to the English Constitution, which is stable and permanent, because it forms a part of the national life, which has become homogeneous in every portion of the kingdom, though not till after repeated struggles, similar to that which now convulses our own country. The history of England is a history of factions, till these were at last subdued by a strong hand to a predominant idea or rule. We are going through a similar process—a process inseparable from all Governments where freedom of opinion is allowed, and where the growth or progress of one section or party naturally encroaches upon another. In the United States the people were, from the outset, necessarily divided into two parties in reference to the construction of the Constitution. The North, fluent, educated, skilled in all the arts that create wealth and apply it to human comfort and enjoyment, naturally desired the Government should possess every function, the exercise of which could benefit a highly-educated, industrious and ingenious people. To such, the degree of excellence of a Government may be measured by the extent, within proper limits, of the powers assumed—as the authority to charter Banks, construct highways and improve the navigation of lakes and rivers—since all these could be exercised to the advancement of the general welfare. Let Government provide a way, and the inventive and active genius of the people would soon avail itself of it. But for the people of the South, Government could do little, because they could not turn to account any provisions it might assume to make in their favor. A protective tariff could do nothing for them, because the superior intelligence of the North would monopolize whatever advantage could be derived from it. So with public works, such as a railroad across the continent, or the improvement of our internal water-courses. As the radical differences between the two sections, founded on Slavery, grew wider and wider, each party sought the aid of the organic law in its behalf—one to extend the institution, the other to curb it. The South sought to impress upon society a fixed type; the North committed itself fearlessly to whatever change growth might develop. The people of the former sought to make the local law the paramount authority; those of the latter desired to live under the same rule, wherever their lot might happen to be cast. The former were sectional; the latter cosmopolitan. The former claimed a difference of opinion to be a sufficient ground for breaking up the Government; the latter denied any cause but that found in the right of self-protection against intolerable oppression. After angry disputes for a generation, the question has at last been referred to the arbitration of the sword, which has decided the contest, without appeal, in favor of the North.

The physical triumph of the North must be followed by that of its civilization and ideas. This is inevitable. It is the real success of the contest. The North will seek a stronger Government, but it has learned enough to see that the strongest of all Governments rests on material or commercial development, and that entire freedom in one is strength in the other. All the Free States are a unit—a nation—simply because their interests are identical. They will hereafter seek to extend this identity by extending the principles upon which it is based. A vast step toward the consolidation of our national unity would be a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as it would promote the advantage of every industry and section, and form a tie that would bind them all the closer together. So with the improvements of our lakes and rivers. Government must become the instrument of material progress—the servant of the people, with all its functions adapted to the promotion of their welfare—like any other contrivance of modern society. Until it was free to do this, we were not in the true sense a nation, because the law of its progress, and the power that controlled it, were in direct conflict rather than in harmony. Henceforth the unfolding of our national life, whatever this may be, will assert itself in government and in laws, and the Constitution will, in the construction given to it, from this time, forward, express the progress and the highest achievements and ideas of the people.

One Reason why the Merrimac has Staid In.—It seems very certain that the only thing that has kept the *Merrimac* from coming out any time during the present week, is the storm that has lashed the waters of the Chesapeake into fury for the last three days. Whatever the power of the rebel monster may be against wooden walls, the one condition of her doing anything is that she have a smooth sea. She could not live an hour amid such a gale as swept over the Chesapeake on Tuesday and Wednesday, for a wave catching her overlapping, eaves-like sides, would peel off her iron coat like pasteboard. Indeed, Sir Howard Douglas, the first authority on iron-clad war ships, in discussing the qualities of a vessel of the form of the *Merrimac*, (for nothing is more absurd than to suppose that her model is a rebel invention,) proves mathematically that *such a ship is wholly unseaworthy*. And here is precisely where our plucky little *Monitor* has the advantage; she can buffet any sea, and is capable of being completely submerged without hurt. And this only disposes one to reiterate the question we have already put, namely: Why are not our mail-clad champions allowed to seek out the enemy, (which is said to be lying off Craney Island,) and strike when she cannot follow? Now that fair weather has returned, we may at any moment expect to hear that the rebel monster is out a *Merrimac*-ing.

The Victory and the Victors.

We print this morning another and most clear and intelligent account of the great battle and Union victory of Sunday and Monday last on the Tennessee River. It is written by an eye-witness, to one of the Cincinnati daily journals, and will command attention for its succinct narrative of the two days' fighting. It leaves no question of the terrific and bloody nature of the engagement, or the completeness of the Union victory. It diminishes the extreme peril in which the first report placed the army of Gen. Grant on Sunday afternoon, while it adds to the promptness and efficiency with which our gunboats were brought to his assistance. Two other important facts are made manifest. First, that the division of Gen. Lewis Wallace, who mistook his way, in the early hours of Sunday, was enabled to coöperate with the remainder of Gen. Grant's forces before the close of the eventful day; and, secondly, that the army of Gen. Buell, which reached the opposite bank of the river, was thrown across during the night with extraordinary promptness and expedition, and without a single accident—the means of transportation being at once ample and available. The last point is equally gratifying, from the triumphant results which followed, and important as removing all color of delay or mismanagement.

One or two of our neighbors, in the fullness of their military experience and strategic wisdom, and moved, perhaps, by a zealous spirit of fault-finding—never so much out of place as on the present glorious occasion—yesterday labored to attach blame to our Generals in the field, and to the Commander of the Western Department, either or all together. That they fail to agree in their criticism upon the good conduct and martial skill of Halleck and Buell and Grant, does not detract from the unity of purpose in turning a great victory, in the very midst of the popular rejoicing over it, into a text for unworthy, not to say unmeasured, censure upon the gallant victors. Fortunately, however, the blame of failure to achieve success cannot be laid at their door. There is not even the pretext of charging upon them the short-coming of a partial or incomplete result. The enemy was met in full force, he was defeated, driven from the field and hotly pursued, and if our neighbors would have more than this, they are unquestionably less reasonable than their own intelligent and patriotic readers.

One of our cotemporaries denominates this great battle "*simply Ball's Bluff over again!*" Why? Because in one case reinforcements failed to come up, and in the other *happened* to come up! The logic is not clear, nor the facts on the Tennessee very clearly stated. Gen. Grant's force, by no means a "slender" one, was landed on the side of the river designed for its operations. It was not without transports, nor unsupported, as we have seen, by its gunboats. It was never designed that it should be on any other side of the river. That the enemy attempted to drive it into the river is no proof that the wrong side had been selected. The position was neither "unmilitary" nor extra "dangerous" in any proper sense. There was no fault that Gen. Grant crossed too soon, or that Gen. Buell arrived too late. The former did not cross at all. The latter arrived upon time, and crossed, as we have seen, without delay. It was not expected that Buell's command would arrive sooner than it did. It was not designed to give battle until he did arrive. Nor was it the fault of Grant that he had to accept battle instead of tendering it, nor the fault of Buell that the time chosen by the enemy was a few hours in advance of his appointed arrival.

But, says our military critic, Gen. Buell "is certainly a *slow* man." He lay for months "*inactive* in Central Kentucky." If this be true, the public are for the first time made sensible of it. It was late last Fall before a National army began even to form in the Southwest. On the 17th of September about two thousand men, hardly better than an armed mob, hurried out of Louisville to stay the threatened approach of five times their number of rebels. And this was then the Union army of the Southwest! The Department of the Ohio was in charge of Gen. Sherman, subsequently of Gen. Anderson; and the condition in which its affairs were when Gen. Buell was put in command was deplorable. In two months Buell had a hundred thousand splendidly drilled soldiers under his command. Shortly afterward he routed Humphrey Marshall; he fought the important battle of Mill Spring; he had cleared all Eastern Kentucky of rebels, and he had still greater and more decisive operations on the *tapis*, which have since been gloriously carried out.

A large part of the troops at Donelson were Buell's; and if his march from Munfordville, in Central Kentucky, to Pittsburgh, near the northern line of Alabama, a distance of over 250 miles, has been a *slow* affair, considering the circumstances, then we must even turn him over to our *fast* and impatient neighbor of the Press, to learn new lessons of military strategy.

Another cotemporary, who is nothing unless critical, especially in military affairs, whether planning victories for the Russians in the Crimea which never came off, or defeating Napoleon III. in Italy, as the Austrians never defeated him, or in marching "on to Richmond," as McDowell did not march, censures, by implication, the Secretary of War for commending, in his late order, the good conduct and management of the great and thus far triumphant Western campaign. He is doubtful of Halleck's efficiency, or "signal ability," though graciously admitting that the Secretary ought to know as much about it as himself, and is unsparing in his censure of the movement of Buell upon Bowling Green and Nashville. It is reported, he says, that Halleck denied Foote the authority to seize upon the rebel stores in Nashville, in due season, and it is undeniable that Sidney Johnston was permitted to retreat across the Tennessee! To all which it might be replied that the end, after all, is success—the only end probably aimed by Halleck or expected of him by the Government or the country; and whether Johnston was permitted to retreat, or retreated without permission, he was finally overtaken, his force and that of Beauregard beaten in battle, and himself slain. For all which, the country will doubtless be content to join the Secretary of War in his acknowledgment of thanks to the Commander of the Western Division, and his gallant and victorious lieutenants, Grant and Buell.

Sunday Battles.

The late terrible struggle at Pittsburgh adds another to the long list of Sunday battles. The facts are so clear in this and numerous other conflicts, and the results have been so uniform and decisive, that comment is not only warranted but demanded, alike by philosophy, patriotism and piety. The general statement cannot be gainsaid, that the more important movements of the National forces, in the early stages of the present war, were made on Sunday; and that they were undeniable failures. Patterson's column was constantly notorious for its manœuvreing on Sundays,—and for little else. Big Bethel, Bull Run, and Ball's Bluff were the great blunders and defeats of attacking armies on Sunday. All these engagements, excepting Ball's Bluff, under the now imprisoned Gen. Stone, preceded Gen. McClellan's noble Sabbath order. Thenceforward the rebels have made the Sunday assaults, with invariable loss of the battles thus waged. Mill Spring opened their career of Sunday fighting, which closes with Pittsburgh. The battle of Winchester was begun on Sunday morning. The first of these battles cost the rebels Kentucky; the second, the valley of Virginia; and the third, the Mississippi Valley. The *Merrimac*, too, after its destructive Saturday's raid, ran a muck against the *Monitor* on Sunday, and has spent a month in repairing damages.

Add to the facts, that most of the Generals Commanding whose names figure as assailants in these battles, were slain in them, or are in disgrace, on account of them, and there is food for reflection in these bits of history. What has become of our Gen. Pierce, of Big Bethel memory? What of Gen. Stone? Where are Zollicoffer and Sydney Johnston? In short, since we have ceased the business of Sunday fighting and the rebels took it up, we have had only victories to record, and they only defeats and surrenders. Fort Donelson and Island No. 10 were our Sunday morning benison on week-day prowess.

Nor are these isolated historical facts. History is full of them. The British forces assailed us on Lake Champlain and at New-Orleans on Sunday, and were defeated. We assailed them at Quebec; our army was repulsed and its leader slain. We began the battle of Monmouth and had the worst of it. Napoleon began the battle of Waterloo, and lost his army and his empire. The battle of Blenheim, which has been repeatedly cited by the *Herald*, with its usual accuracy, as a successful Sunday battle, was not fought on Sunday, but began on Wednesday.

We content ourselves with the simple collation of these suggestive facts. Let them go to swell that mighty volume of testimony to the supremacy and stability of a law as old as creation, which claims quite other use of one-seventh part of time than the work of willing human butchery.

A Nation's Thanksgiving.—The President's Proclamation—though less a proclamation than a prayer, so is it pervaded by a beautiful natural piety—setting apart next Sabbath as a day of thanksgiving for the victories Heaven has vouchsafed the Union arms, will meet with a heartfelt response. Secretary Stanton has already issued an order directing every Chaplain to offer public thanks at the head of his regiment at noon of the same day. The order will reach to all the armies of the United States, and half a million of men in the field will unite in grateful acknowledgment to that beneficent Providence who has so signally crowned with triumph the National arms; while with their voices will blend those of the millions in the peaceful walks of life. This is meet and Christian behavior for a Nation that professes to be a Christian nation. The day, moreover, is signally appropriate, as Sunday, the 13th of April, is the anniversary of the day when the nation received its stab at Fort Sumter. What an interval of gloom and glory is there between the dates! But now the sky is so radiant with the Divine smile, that every loyal heart will be a shrine whence grateful incense will ascend to Heaven.

One of the Heroes of Pittsburgh.—Among the killed on the National side, at the late bloody victory in Tennessee, was Acting Brig.-Gen. William Pegram. He was a brother of Robert Pegram, commander of the *Nashville*, who has rendered his name forever infamous. Though born in Virginia, he had resided for a number of years in Kentucky, and was never seduced from his loyalty by the poor sophisms that led his brother into treason. From the first he was a staunch loyalist, raising a regiment of cavalry, which was in the engagement at Pittsburgh Landing, and has now offered up his life in defence of the country against which his brother has lifted up a traitor's hand. There is certainly no feature of the present war so tragic as when brother is thus found arrayed against brother; but it should teach foreign critics, who magnify the unanimity of sentiment at the South, how baseless is the claim that the rebellion against the Union is founded on any deep or universal conviction.

Short Time to Washington.—Congress, we learn, is about to take a step—at least, the subject is favorably before it—which will do more for transportation, military or otherwise, between the Metropolis and the Capital, than all the railroads that could be hung upon the mountain-tops of Pennsylvania. It is to make a post-route of the whole shore line from Jersey City to Washington, and compel or allow it, as the case may be, to use steam through any city, and to transport passengers and freight without breaking bulk, and to *avoid delays* from local, thieving ordinances, and all other causes. This system of coercion costs nothing, while the system of promiscuous aid to poor railroads, which the Reading and Columbia scheme was invented to establish, simply knocks the bottom out of the Treasury. If legislation will go a step further and compel the several connecting railroads to lay a double track, there will be no occasion for circuitous lines.

Health of New-York.—The Metropolitan Health bill has passed the Assembly by a strong vote, and it was brought up yesterday for action in the Senate. A warm contest ensued on the question of its reference, which indicated that some of the members were not willing to let the bill stand on its merits at all, but were disposed to drag in side issues of no moment. This kind of work was anticipated in the Senate. It is there, of course, that the enemies of the bill propose to make their last stand, and it is upon this body that they mean to bring to bear all possible influences to defeat it. Members will have to be exceedingly careful of their good names; for there are and have been rumors that corrupt tactics are to be resorted to, and that money and men to use it have gone up to the Capital from this City to defeat a bill which otherwise could have but few opponents. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that there is virtue and intelligence enough in the Senate to overrule all such attempts. The importance of the bill to the health of the City is undeniable; its necessity may be learned from the mortality statistics. So, let the Senate, with as little manœuvering as possible, give us the Metropolitan Health bill, and the improved health of the Metropolis will be their speedy recompense.

Too Late.—The rebel Government has made its last desperate bid for foreign recognition in the shape of an act that has just passed the rebel Congress establishing Free-trade with all the world. The precious band of traitor-legislators, at a time when the capital they have usurped is momentarily menaced by the avenging army of the Union, have "*Resolved*, That the ports of the Southern Confederacy are open to the free entry of goods from every nation of the world except the United States!" The desperate bid has come too late. The measure might possibly have had some weight if made a year, or even six months ago. It would have taken John Bull in a soft place, and might very likely have brought them a certain kind of "sympathy" at least. But they have allowed the opportunity to slip by, and now not even poor purblind Bull is likely to be deceived by a measure which, if it had any basis in real intention, would have been announced long ago. As for legislating that the Southern ports are *open*, in face of the present perfection of the blockade—that is a delicious fiction, such as only the Southern legislative mind is capable of.

An Unfounded Charge.—A Washington telegram reports that an officer, who has just come from the scene of operations near Yorktown, states that "the intrenchments might be taken without bloodshed in two or three weeks, *but, as the country expects urgency, a different course will be taken.*" This may be the engineer's view of the matter, but the inference he wishes to convey—namely, that it is a view shared by Gen. McClellan—is certainly an erroneous one, as assuredly it places the country in a false position toward the Army of the Potomac. After the unmurmuring patience with which the Nation has, for almost a year, awaited operations in Virginia, Gen. McClellan is the last man to feel that any popular "urgency" will compel him to lay aside a well-considered plan. The country expects that *no* "different course will be adopted" from that best calculated to put his business through with vigor and success.

A Meritorious Officer Vindicated.—The letter in another column, from the officers of the *Flambeau*, must set at rest sundry charges impeaching the loyalty and energy of Lieut. Temple, who, during the Winter, commanded that vessel on the Nassau station. We are assured that the delicate duties imposed upon the Lieutenant were fulfilled with rare intelligence and the utmost activity; and were effective in withholding from the rebels a vast quantity of war material. The Navy Department has acknowledged the value of Lieut. Temple's services, not only in express terms of eulogy, but by placing him in charge of ordnance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, a position heretofore intrusted to no one below the dignity of Commodore.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The bill increasing the Medical Department of the army having passed both Houses of Congress, the organization of the Department has been modified to some extent, and is now as follows:

One Surgeon-General, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General.

One Medical Inspector, with rank and pay of Colonel of Cavalry.

Eight Assistant Medical Inspectors, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Forty-six Surgeons, with the rank of Major.

Thirty-eight Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain.

Seventy-two Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

Seventy Medical Cadets.

One hundred and twelve Hospital Stewards, and as many more as may be required.

Maj. S. W. Crawford, of the Thirteenth Infantry, who has been nominated by the President for a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers, was the Surgeon of the post at Fort Moultrie, and subsequently at Fort Sumter, when Maj. Anderson removed his command there. After the surrender of Fort Sumter he was on duty on Governor's Island until promoted from the Medical corps to a Majority in the Thirteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861. Maj. Crawford is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the service, from that State, on the 10th of March, 1851, as Assistant-Surgeon, with the rank of First-Lieutenant.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the sloop-of-war *John Adams* is progressing rapidly. There is a large body of men working on her, and great efforts are being made to get her ready for sea. She is intended for a sea-going school ship for the use of the naval cadets in the Summer. The sloop-of-war *Preble* was formerly used for this purpose, but as she is now on blockade duty some other vessel was required, and the *John Adams* is well fitted for such a schoolship.

The workmen at the Yard were being paid yesterday, for the last month.

Commodore Paulding is, at present, unable to attend to his duties, having been sick for the last two or three days. In his absence the command devolves upon Capt. Almy.

The officers appointed to the steamer *Port Royal* are ordered, by Capt. Almy, to report themselves at the Commandant's office without delay.

The officers and blue-jackets belonging to the frigates *Congress*, *Cumberland* and *Roanoke* left the Navy-yard at half-past four yesterday evening, accompanied by the marine guard of the *Roanoke*, the band of the *North Carolina*, &c., and marched in admirable order down York-street, Brooklyn, on their way to the Academy of Music

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, in approval of the resolutions in accordance with the President's Message, in relation to emancipation.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the abolition of Slavery in the States. He said the petitioners were asking what Congress had no power to grant, but he was willing citizens should be heard in foolish requests.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report to the Senate what disposition has been made of the vessels captured by Gen. BURNSIDE at Roanoke. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he should, to-morrow, introduce a bill to amend the act approved in September, 1850, supplementary to the act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved Feb. 12, 1793.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) the bill to establish a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai, was taken up. He spoke at some length in favor of establishing such a line of steamers, as it would not only be a great commercial benefit, but also, in time of war, afford the most useful character of transport. He referred to the benefits already derived by the British and French Governments from such steamers in the Crimean war, and by our own Government from the *Vanderbilt*, *Baltic*, &c. The preservation of our control on the Pacific, and the growing commerce with China and Japan, render it imperative on the Government to take effective measures for the purpose, and render itself independent of all other nations in commercial transactions. At present all purchases by Americans in China and the East have to be made on London credits, at great cost and delay, putting the whole trade under the control of foreign capital. But, by such measures as these, New-York will become the great trading centre of the world, where all balances are finally settled. The estimated total outlay for four ships and coal, successfully to commence the enterprise, would be $1,525,000. The total yearly expense would be $1,152,500, and the yearly earnings about $333,000, leaving an annual deficit of about $800,000, to be supplied by carrying the United States mails, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the American Winegrowers' Association, in regard to the proposed tax on native wines.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) offered an amendment to the original bill, making an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the colonization of free negroes, made free by this bill or otherwise.

Mr. WILLEY thought it not fair to throw on the Border States a class of population which Senators refuse to receive in their own States. It must necessarily result in the State of things foretold by the Senator from Kentucky, and all free negroes have to be reënslaved. Senators seem disposed to make the Border States suffer all the evils of war, and also thrust upon them this new evil.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said the Senator seemed to think Virginia and Kentucky would some day have to tear from the free negroes the little rights they have and reënslave them. He wanted to tell the Senators and the country that this was a job they could not do. The idea of colonizing this race is utterly absurd. The whole navy could not carry off their natural increase. He understood that the Creator meant for the black man as well as the white man to live on the earth. But these negroes are to be made free by the States themselves, of their own free will, after they have used them as long as they are wanted; and is it for these States to say they shall not have a resting-place on the earth? And that will be to reënslave them. Such a thing cannot be done. It will only react to the ruin of the States which attempt it, against the moral sentiment of the age. He said that Mr. BARNWELL, of South Carolina, when here as a Senator, admitted he could see no solution of this problem of races.

Mr. WILLEY wished to correct a palpable mistake the Senator from New-Hampshire had fallen into. He had already given up thousands of dollars in freeing negroes in support of the very theory of the Senator, but offered this amendment for the best interests of the negro, and to secure him full freedom, which he would never receive in this country if he were to be set free. Why not make him truly free, and let him go from every State where he pleases.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he could not understand how the Senator whose neighbors, and perhaps himself had been driven from their homes by the rebels, could get up and oppose a measure calculated to weaken the rebellion. Yet he was fighting here to retain the slaves of these very rebels, and talks as though this was an attempt to increase the free negroes. There was no such attempt. What has the question of colonizing free negroes to do with the bill to cripple the rebellion? The bill proposes to colonize every negro willing to go, who is freed under it. He knew no reason why sixty thousand negroes in Virginia should be cast into Illinois, and if she did not receive them, then would not these free negroes become rebels? Would they not fight against the bill to crush the rebellion?

Mr. WILLEY said he was not opposed to the bill in any way, but simply wished to improve it.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) by consent, introduced a bill to incorporate the North Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not. He wanted to get a vote on the amendments to the bill. But if the Senate chose not to act, he at least would do his duty.

Mr. DOOLITTLE protested against the supposition that he wished to antagonize the bill in any way. He made the motion at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Military Committee.

The question was taken on going into Executive Session:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Willey—13.

After an Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee of Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution, giving construction to the act of 1856, granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes. It authorizes a change of location, so that the road may be constructed from Appleton to some point on Green Bay, at or near the mouth of Fox River. Passed.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the glorious triumph of our arms over rebels and traitors, recognizing in the brilliant victories at Island No. 10, and Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., the exhibition of that Divine power which has so signally blessed us as a nation; that the gratitude and thanks of Congress are due to Commodore FOOTE, Gens. POPE, GRANT, BUELL and HALLECK, and to each and every gallant soldier, officer and sailor, for the gallantry, energy, endurance, patriotic suffering and devotion to the country. Their names shall be always cherished and honored by a grateful people. While Congress honor the brave who escaped death, they would not forget the wounded and dead who fell in their country's cause. Congress extend their sympathy to the widows and children, and promise relief.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) suggested that the name of Major-Gen. LEW. WALLACE be added.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) thought it proper to include Gen. MCCLERNAND and the other officers.

Mr. RICHARDSON had anticipated this difficulty. It was usual to insert only the names of the commanding officers, as they could not embrace the names of all who distinguished themselves.

Mr. ARNOLD consented that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

The House concurred in that appropriating $13,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of iron-clad steam vessels-of-war, as a substitute for the original item.

The amendment to the appropriation for the Stevens Battery being under consideration, Mr. LOVEJOY opposed it.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) learned from Lieut. WORDEN that when he went on board the *Monitor* he had no faith in her efficiency, and, therefore, thought she would be useless, and in reply to Mr. LOVEJOY, expressed the opinion that the Stevens Battery would prove alike successful. If Congress, at the extra session, had authorized its completion, the *Merrimac* would not now be in existence.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that $500,000 had already been spent on the latter, and with the amount now proposed the total would be $1,288,000. It draws so much water as to be of no sort of consequence in any Southern port.

Mr. STRATTON remarked that it drew less water than the *Merrimac*.

Mr. PIKE said the *Monitor* cost $275,000, and four such vessels could be constructed for what the Stevens Battery would cost.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the *Monitor* has not been a success so far as the contest with the *Merrimac* is concerned, for she did not run her down—the only way to destroy her. This, he believed, could be done by the Stevens Battery. Ten guns could be fired from her while one was fired from the *Monitor*, besides which she would move far faster and was more manageable.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) briefly recounted the superior merits of the Battery. The argument against this experiment would apply to every other experiment. There could be no progress in human affairs without experiment. Perhaps the *Monitor* was a more reckless experiment than this battery.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the resolution that, the Senate concurring, Congress will adjourn *sine die* on the third Monday in May, and it was agreed to.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) had unsuccessfully proposed as an amendment the first Monday in June, and Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) the first Monday in May.

The Pacific Railroad bill was postponed till to-day week, to afford members an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, mails and stores of the United States between the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. Recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill repealing the franking privilege.

Mr. VALLANDIGAM said this bill was prepared by a Select Committee appointed during the Thirty-sixth Congress, consisting of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, KELLOGG, (of Illinois,) and himself. It was a digest of all the laws on that subject, with but one new provision regulating the manner of stamping documents in the folding-room. The bill corrects existing abuses of franking, and provides penalties for violation of existing laws. If gentlemen believe the bill, heretofore passed by the House entirely abolishing the franking privilege, cannot meet the approval of the Senate and become a law, then they ought to pass the bill now under consideration in order to correct abuses. The Senate could take its choice between the two.

Mr. COLFAX remarked that early this session the House passed a bill entirely abolishing the franking privilege. It was sent to the Senate and there reported upon, with an amendment authorizing the Departments to send documents free of postage, but excluding members of Congress. It was not within his knowledge that the Senate intended acting on that bill, but if it was not passed, the responsibility will fall on that body. He was opposed to passing the bill now before the House and sending it to the Senate, in order that the Senate might take their choice, as is suggested by the gentleman from Ohio. If the House pass this bill, it would be taken as the sober second thought, and regarded as a preference by the House over that heretofore passed by them entirely abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped that the latter bill would, as it ought to, die in the Senate. He was opposed to any further action upon the subject.

The Committee then rose.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. DAWES in the Chair.

Mr. STEVENS moved to take up the Senate bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Union,) and several others, objected, when

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay aside the first bill on the calendar. This was agreed to, and so on until all of them thereon were severally laid aside, until the bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was reached.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to lay this aside, (laughter,) but his motion was sustained by only 36 yeas.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) spoke of the design of the Federal Constitution as a bond of perpetual union, and its adaptation to all the exigencies of war and peace. In his humble judgment, there was but one issue before the country, and that was, whether the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land. He maintained the affirmative of this proposition—hence no act of separation by the States can be legal, and must, necessarily, be wholly inoperative and void, and the provisions of the Constitution, and the laws of the land, must be enforced in every part of the Union, and over every inch of territory of the United States. There was nothing in the doctrine of nullification more disloyal than that of State secession. What, he asked, was the legal character of this great insurrection? The answer was—a rebellion of citizens of the United States against the Government of the United States—an organized effort at resistance, to subvert and overthrow its authority, and establish an oligarchy in its stead. It was not a war of countries, but a contest between the Government and its disobedient citizens. Congress, however, was acting under the war power, and using precisely the means warranted by the Constitution to insure domestic tranquillity—namely, the sword—which that instrument has placed in our hands. The so-called seceded States, and the people thereof, are integral parts of the Union, over whom, when the conflict of arms has ceased, the Constitution and the laws passed under it, will resume their peaceful sway. Traitors, and some institutions may perish—but the States will remain as essential parts of the body politic. The leaders should at once, for their crimes, pay the extreme penalty of the laws. As the entire people of the insurrectionary States cannot be indicted, the acts of general confiscation proposed, would defeat the ends in view, namely, the restoration of order, Union, and obedience to the laws—they would create the strongest possible motives to continued resistance. He was not satisfied that we have the requisite power to pass them. The thing sought to be done by these bills was the confiscation of property of rebels as a penalty for the offence, without trial and conviction. Government is never free from the restraints of the Constitution—in war, as in peace, it is the supreme law. Mr. THOMAS was proceeding to speak on the subject of emancipation of the slaves, remarking that the people did not seek to subdue the rebellion beyond the pale of the Constitution, when the hour to which he was limited by the rule, expired.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.) said the Committee on Foreign Affairs have authorized me to report back the resolutions I offered some time ago on Neutral Maritime Rights. The Tax bill has prevented their presentation hitherto. He then proceeded to explain their provisions, in order that members might have them under consideration.

Mr. COX said: The resolutions reassert the American doctrine in favor of neutral rights and for the protection of private property on the sea. Against force and pretension in the past, we have championed democracy upon land and sea—equality of right under our flag for citizen and ship. In the debate on the same subject in the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., DISRAELI said it was the most important question for England which could engage attention. Next after our rebellion, it is the most important for us. We are a commercial people, with more mercantile tonnage and sea-coast than any other nation. Our interest lies on the line of neutral rights. The English Administration Party, as well as the Tories, already exult over the failure of democracy here, and the London *Times*, in the same breath with which it sneers at our failure, condemns the humane policy of BRIGHT, COBDEN, HORSFALL, and others, as to the sea, as well as the efforts of French Liberalists, like CHEVALIER, HAUTEFEUILLE, THOUVENEL, and even NAPOLEON himself. England, judging by the recent debates, wishes to retrograde, in spite of her commercial men, from her advanced position assumed at the Paris Conference. She must either advance to our position or recede from her present position. As she stands she will, in case of war, find her commerce in neutral ships and her cruisers useless. So say her merchants to her proud rulers. France and all other Powers, except England, are in sympathy with the American doctrine. These resolutions acknowledge this sympathy. It is the sympathy of enlightened men in favor of civilization. Each interest in our country is imbound with that of commerce. The agricultural State I live in is vitally, though indirectly, interested in neutral rights on the ocean. "Though inland far we be," the ship which plows the sea assists and rewards him who plows the soil in the Western valleys. Commerce has been the great civilizer of mankind. The more the fetters which war imposes upon commerce melt away, the greater will be the advance of human happiness. This is the object of these resolutions. It matters not what opinion members may hold as to giving up those seized on the *Trent*, all can agree in asking for a better and more explicit law regulating such action. True, England could not consistently ask their release without reversing her authorities. But her conduct has settled nothing of principle. France desires to settle principles, and the resolutions respond to her wish. The letter of THOUVENEL, of Dec. 3, 1861, referred to the Committee, is dictated by a friendly regard for us and for the rights of her own flag, "essential to the security of neutrals." The action of France is in harmony with her traditionary friendship for us, in harmony with the letter of THOUVENEL, of May 16, 1861, and when NAPOLEON desired earnestly to "prevent our political disintegration, and to contribute toward the maintenance of the Union." The American people are not insensible to these expressions. On these questions of neutral rights they desire to be allied with France. At our suggestion France has taken a leading part in their discussion, and always on the liberal side. Had the arbitrament of the *Trent* question been left to France, she doubtless would have released the prisoners; but we would have had an authoritative precedent on principle, binding England forever. Now we have it not, and England creeps back into her old selfishness already. Such an award would have been in harmony with our American doctrine, though it would have reversed the cherished English decisions. Doubtless we have received from other countries suggestions upon this question which we have especially befriended. Such doctrine as ours is the natural result of opposing extravagant maritime pretensions. It is natural reason rebelling against arbitrary force. Nations have, at different eras, pretended to an exclusive control of the sea, especially that part adjacent. Denmark, Venice, Spain, Portugal and England, are instances. SELDEN, in his "Maro Clausum," claimed the four adjacent seas as appurtenant to Great Britain; and during the Napoleonic wars, England claimed to control the neutral commerce of the Atlantic, Baltic and Mediterranean. NAPOLEON retaliated upon her orders in Council. America denounced these acts, in the language of JEFFERSON, as a lawless system of piracy. We hold the sea to be a common highway; that no nation had dominion over it save to the extent of the curtilage of a cannon shot from its shore; that the ship is the floating territory of the nation whose flag floats over it, and there is no power to question or curtail its privilege. QUINCY ADAMS, in 1823, declared these doctrines to be founded on natural right, and all belligerent practices in violation of them, on force. He followed FRANKLIN ADAMS, JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON—who, approving of our treaty with Prussia, maintained that all not directly engaged in the war should be free from its ravages—such as farmers, mechanics, merchants and traders in unarmed ships. CLAY gave the same enlightened advice to our Panama Commissioners; and MARCY, inspired with the genius of public justice, sought to fix these principles on the laws of the world for the interest of mankind. The late war with England was waged in their vindication. In these developments France has been our collaborator. Great Britain, owing to her constant belligerency, her jealousy of other naval Powers and her isolated pride has been and is yet laggard in freeing commerce. Our policy is the same to-day as it was when FRANKLIN treated with Prussia and when WASHINGTON wrote to ROCHAMBEAU in favor of his treaty. Peace is our history. Peace will continue to be our history. Our interests lie not in claiming for belligerent, but in claiming neutral rights. Even if we were at war with England, so long as we have the largest commerce and the least navy, our interests would be that of a neutral. In case of the adoption of the Marcy doctrine, and the freedom of private property on the sea, England's great naval force becomes in a great part useless. Her cruisers could only be used to fight ours in the duels, or to blockade our ports. Commerce would go on; and with the improvements of ships, of steam and iron, her blockades would be of no sort of avail under the guns of our *Monitors*. Our interests are those of peace. Neutrality filled our coffers in the Napoleonic and Crimean wars. All other Powers except England are identified with us in this policy. A declaration of it by this Congress is fit and proper, as our position is anomalous in this, that our diplomacy is liberal, yet our judicial decisions adverse. We have clung to the English Admiralty decisions, holding the law of nations to be what England decided when we were a part of the British Empire. Our treaties and our thoughts are in advance of our law as administered. It is proper to pass these resolutions, as France has invited us to resume the negotiations which we have often urged. [Here Mr. COX cited from various authorities examined by Hon. Mr. LAWRENCE in the State Department, showing that all the lesser maritime Powers, with Italy, Prussia, Russia and France, were anxious to agree with the Paris declaration, as modified by us, and that, in the language of Count CAVOUR, "England was the only obstacle to its full adoption."] France is our ally. She inaugurated, on our prompting, these discussions at Paris, in 1856, and she has obtained the assent of forty-six Powers to them. Our correspondence last Summer shows that she was only withheld from adopting the Marcy amendment by a clause in the Paris declaration requiring the assent of the other parties, and by the refusal of England to assent. Mr. DAYTON so writes. Her most eminent publicists, including M. HAUTEFEUILLE, has recently given to mankind an earnest appeal on behalf of neutral rights, to be guaranteed by a coalition of neutrality, formidable enough to counterbalance the naval superiority of any belligerent—*i. e.*, England. Our resolutions respond to his idea of a maritime equilibrium. England, finding her present position untenable, and unwilling to advance all at once, begins to recede from even the Paris declarations. Earl MALMSBURY, in a late debate, thought England would disregard the Paris declaration in time of war. Earl RUSSELL countenanced the same bad faith in future. In a debate on the 11th, on Mr. HORSFALL's resolution, the exponents of the Government indicated the same policy. Again, on the 17th, they reiterated it with growing emphasis. They fear our doctrine will, as PALMERSTON said, *level a blow at English naval supremacy*. Lord COWLEY agreed to the Paris declarations reluctantly. This treaty had hardly been celebrated before one hundred of Her Majesty's peers recorded their votes against it. When last Summer Mr. ADAMS proposed the Marcy amendment, England held it to be inadmissable. She even refused to accept the abolition of privateering, so unwisely proffered by Mr. SEWARD, without the Marcy amendment to protect private property from public cruisers, because she had recognized our insurgent States as belligerent, and she held that the treaty we might make with her should not bind our rebels against using privateers to devastate our commerce. Negotiations were then suspended with England. There is only one way to reach her, and that is, by the neutral coalition in peace, to be carried out with force, if needed, when war comes. So much for the past history of negotiations on neutral rights. What of the future? The wisest and best of men and nations agree that the American doctrine is right, and ought to be a part of the *lex gentium*. The Paris declarations failed to give that uniformity and certainty desirable. They are well enough as a starting point. Here Mr. COX reviewed the four declarations, indicating that to complete them it ought to be declared that private property should be held inviolable in war, upon sea as well as land, and that, as contraband is always excepted, it ought to be defined what contraband is—whether it includes dispatches, Ambassadors, civil as well as military persons. This definition ought to be made, with a view to unrestrain trade as far as it is possible. Its definition now is elastic. It means shot; it may mean provisions. It means saltpetre; it may mean coal. It means military men; does it mean Ambassadors? It may mean anything the strong Power chooses. MCCULLOCH gives the English meaning, and of course it is, generally, *munitions de guerre*; but it is, particularly, what England pleases. Without this definition, the Paris declaration for neutrality, excepting contraband, is very indefinite, if not a dead letter. Treaties have been made as early as 1604, even with the Turks, embodying the maxim of "free ships, free goods;" but they were cobwebs of peace, which the hand of war brushed away. Never till this Government began its work with Prussia, Russia and France, has there been any actual progress. Now we have the opportunity of securing the fruits of our labor. Our nation, with its extensive and extending commerce, under the influences of a liberal code of neutral rights, will take its place at the head of the commercial world. England knows and fears this. We do not require guns and armament to do it. Our marine, if as free as these doctrines would make it, would make New-York what London is—what Amsterdam or Venice was—*universi orbis terrarum emporium*. The present is auspicious for such results. All the nations are anxious, except England. Under the pressure of a Congress of Powers she may forego her laggard notions and barbaric code. We must not omit to do England justice, however backward she now appears. She has progressed somewhat. We had hoped her demand in the *Trent* affair meant something more than her wounded pride and affronted flag. For one hundred and fifty years she made neutrality more precarious on the sea than hostility. In 1818, through CASTLEREAGH, and as late as 1842, through ASHBURTON, she still insisted on her right to search our ships in time of peace for sailors. That pretention is now gone. This is progress. Not many years ago she overhauled, insulted and outraged almost every ship her cruisers pleased, particularly ours. Now the same England, on the 13th of November last, protested, as a neutral, against taking certain persons from under her flag. This seems encouraging. From 1793 to 1815 her prize Courts strained every belligerent right to the uttermost, and piled prohibition on prohibition until neutrality itself was prohibited; yet now her merchants, her reviewers, and her statesmen begin to talk of prohibition upon neutrals as prohibited. Not many years ago she proclaimed a paper blockade upon the coasts of France, because simply of their geographical position with respect to the English coasts, and she destroyed French harbors by blocking them up; now she has a holy horror of stone blockades, when we use them as a domestic arrangement to quell a rebellion. Then she could seize a vessel on the Chinese coast and send it back to England for adjudication because it was presumed to have escaped from a French port; but now she inquires carefully into the efficiency of our blockade of our own ports, even when cotton is five-pence in New-Orleans and twelve-pence in Liverpool. Is she not progressing? Then she issued orders in Council to persecute and destroy all neutral navies, and that too "for the happiness and independence of mankind;" now she begins the Crimean war by allowing Russian vessels to clear out from her ports, and ends it by the declaration of Paris in 1856. Her ancient practice has insensibly given way. It was based on force and sustained by pride. It was sanctioned by her Courts and the harsh customs of barbaric law. She was jealous of a hostile vessel carrying neutral goods, because it was profitable to her enemy, and of a neutral ship carrying the goods of an enemy, because that encouraged the commerce and augmented the wealth of the foe. In either case the enemy of England was benefited by the impunity and damnified by the stoppage of such traffic, therefore England stopped it. Millions of confiscated commerce fell into her rapacious clutch. Opinion and practice have changed somewhat since then, because her relative commerce has changed during the long peace. France has now a large naval force. The United States have five times the marine it had at the close of the Revolution. The use of iron to clothe war steamers is still changing her relations to other maritime Powers. ERICSSON has ameliorated the laws of the sea for neutrals. We have five hundred thousand more tons of shipping than England. These facts have made England, once the buccaneer of the sea, quite a respectable trading Power. Squirm as she may, her days of naval supremacy are numbered. Earl GREY, in 1856, in discussing the Paris declarations, warned his peers that the mere increase of sea-going ships had made her old right of search after the property of belligerents in neutral bottoms an utter impractibility. He warned them of a time—now here—when England would invoke neutral rights for the protection of her own flag and commerce. The time is therefore auspicious for further improvements in maritime law. A Congress of nations should date a new epoch, by declaring that private property shall be respected unless it be contraband. While limiting and defining contraband, it should carry its respect so far as to respect the property of an enemy not actually contraband, wherever found, on sea or land. It should fix the rules of blockade—not such a domestic blockade as ours, as to which no foreign Power has any business to meddle, but of international blockade. They should be so framed as to exempt all unfortified coasts and cities, and all private property by land and sea from capture. Such a Congress should stop all irritating searches and seizures of neutral vessels. It should give effect to Mr. WEBSTER's declaration of Aug. 8, 1842, that the entry into a neutral vessel by a belligerent is like the entry into its territory—a trespass *vi et armis*. It should make the Paris declarations not the end, but the beginning of reform, the threshold of a temple wherein commerce should be crowned with the palm and the olive—victory and peace. It should inquire how wars may be made brief; whether injuries to non-combatants, of whatever trade, age, sex and condition, tend to make wars short. Such inquiries would show to the dispassionate delegates in an international Congress, that wars are prolonged by rapine, cruelty and pillage. They would show that a war which sacks towns, destroys property, lays waste fields, and inflicts penalties and barbarities on the inhabitants, does not hurry, but procrastinates, peace. Atrocities are the seeds of future strifes. They stimulate conflict, and every such conflict is sure to be renewed when the antagonists recover from their exhaustion. Such a Congress would, therefore, stop the confiscation of the private property of enemies found in the country at the commencement of hostilities. It would save contracts from violation and private debts from confiscation. It would do, as FRANKLIN and other American statesmen early proposed, separate the producing classes from those whose business it is to make war. It would make war what it ought to be—the affair of Governments and not of individuals. Already these doctrines have considerable sway upon the land in time of war; why not upon the sea—why not? This brings me to the question of privateering. The Committee do not favor its abolition, except it be accompanied with Mr. MARCY's amendment. With our large commerce and small navy it would be ruinous and senseless to give up privateers unless other Powers give up their cruisers as spoliators upon private property. Unless public armed ships are abolished *quoad hoc* there is no principle settled. The principle involved is the protection of property at sea; not the mode of its destruction, but how it shall not be destroyed at all in war. If you except public armed vessels from this principle, why not arbitrarily say that steam vessels shall be allowed to prey on commerce but sailing vessels must not be allowed? There is just as much, or rather just as little, principle in it as to say private armed vessels shall be disallowed, but public vessels shall be allowed to seize private property. To surrender privateering, without the Marcy equivalent, is to surrender the sea to the nation which has the superior guns on her cruisers. It is to surrender the sea again to England. No wonder she declines the Marcy amendment. To protect private property from both public and private armed vessels is to free the seas in the interests of commerce and mankind, which is the glory of the American doctrine. I do not despair of bringing England into the alliance for the free sea. Had she not her immense navy and her immense pride in it, she would accept the American doctrine, as her merchants urge, in case we abolished privateering. She has a lively recollection, lately refreshed by a speech of Mr. BRIGHT, of what privateering did for her commerce in our late war. In 1814 her tonnage was 3,500,000, and her exports were (about the same as her imports) £40,000,000. During the two years of that war our privateers took 2,500 of her ships, worth £21,000,000, or $107,000,000. Now, with a tonnage three times as great as then, and with imports (the same as exports) to the amount of £120,000,000, and with our commercial and privateering force increased even more than her own, what might she not suffer from our enterprising people, wrought up to an intensity of revenge and hate by a war with her? Does she wish to become our belligerent? Or would she not prefer, if that event come, to relieve her commerce as well from our private armed ships as from our vessels of war? If this principle of protecting private property—of limiting the consequences of war to the combatants—of making the war a duello between them—be good for the land, as civilization has confessed, why not apply it to the sea? If, on the land, the camp and fort are the theatre of strife; if the graces of home, and of art, and the libraries of knowledge and the peaceful occupations of men are guarded in war upon the land, why not apply the same principle to the sea? Why, in this age, when opinion rules, and law is made by its teachings, why offer up to the cupidity of men the golden freight of Australia and California, or the rich steamers and packets which connect Europe with America, and both with the Orient? Why place in added perils the peaceful craft, which brings us the teas and spices, the sugars and silks of the earth? Why not banish from the sea the ravaging belligerent, whether he sail under the king's commission or a letter of marque? Why involve neutrals in the hot passions of war? Why not make a law in imitation of Him, who said to the raging of the sea, "Peace, be still!" I trust that the American Congress will give its voice for the great American doctrine, which would enfranchise commerce, guarantee peace, and give a new impulse to civilization.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 790, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents at Headquarters, and letters from other divisions of the army.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10, with Official Documents.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The Advance to Warrenton and Edenburg—The Opening Campaign—A Reconnoissance near Fredericksburgh—Letters from the Capital and the Lower Camps.

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An invaluable Number.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and dépôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, with Heels, at 12s.; Slips and Tyes at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, India-rubbers, Anklets, &c., of all styles and prices, at
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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—CLARK.—On Thursday, April 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbet, ARCHIBALD K. BROWN to MARY FANNIE CLARK, daughter of H. F. Clark, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J.

BURDGE—PUFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, by Rev. John Q. Adams, WILLIAM M. BURDGE to Miss MARY PUFF, all of this City.

HOYT—MATHER.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, April 10, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, PURDY B. HOYT, of New-York, to Miss EMILY MATHER, of the former place.

HUBBARD—JOHNSON.—In Bloomfield, Conn., on Monday, April 7, at the residence of A. D. Wyckoff, Esq., by Rev. George B. Newcomb, JAMES E. HUBBARD to EMMA G. JOHNSON, all of Bloomfield.

MASSA—GRISWOLD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, FERDINAND N. MASSA to ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, youngest daughter of the late Z. Griswold.

PAYSON—DABNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, at Christ Church, by Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., of Perth Amboy, FRANCIS PAYSON to MARY FARQUHAR, daughter of Charles H. Dabney, all of this City.

RAYMOND—SELLECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at the residence of the bride's brother, Wm. A. Keeler, by Rev. Alexander Hopper, Rev. E. S. RAYMOND, of Port Chester, N. Y., to Mrs. MARY E. SELLECK, of Bridgeport, Conn.

TRENOR—CUTTER.—On Thursday morning, April 10, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Dr. EUSTACE TRENOR, of New-York, to SUSIE, daughter of Francis Marion Cutter, of Avon Springs, N. Y.

WRIGHT—KEYS.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. George S. Hare, GEORGE L. WRIGHT to Miss MARGARETTA KEYS, of this City.

DIED.

BURR.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, ELIZABETH HINSDALE, daughter of Melancthon and Euphemia J. Burr, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 21 West 38th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

COE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, of consumption, ELIZABETH SARAH, eldest daughter of Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., aged 18 years and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 126½ East 13th-st.

CONKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, MARY, daughter of Dr. J. T. and Carrie E. Conkling, aged 7 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 15 Clinton-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On Thursday, April 10, suddenly, JOHN B. EDWARDS, of the Methodist Book Concern.

Due notice will be given to-morrow.

HALSTED.—In Rye, on Wednesday, April 9, NEWBURY D. HALSTED, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ's Church, Rye, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The New-York and New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12¼ P. M. Returning, leave Rye station at 4 o'clock and 6:28 P. M.

HILL.—In Flushing, on Wednesday, April 9, ELIZA, wife of S. Wilton Hill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Flushing, on Saturday, April 12, at 12½ o'clock. Steamboat *Enoch Dean* leaves foot of Fulton-st., at 10½ o'clock.

HOWELL.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 10, LEMUEL C. HOWELL, aged 33 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Louis B. Cobb, No. 169 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Parsippany, N. J., for interment.

KING.—In Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday, April 10, in the 82d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry among the same people, Rev. BARNABAS KING, D. D., senior Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Rockaway.

Funeral at the Church, Sabbath, 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

LESTER.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, suddenly, April 9, JANE MARIE, only daughter of Simeon Lester, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, at New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MOKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, MARY NORRIE, eldest child of Mr. George Moke, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

MERRELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 9, after a short illness, WILLIAM R. MERRELL, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. Bloodgood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3½ P. M., from No. 43 West 17th-st.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 10, EUGENE ALFRED, youngest son of Richard Oakley, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in afternoon papers.

RABERG.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 8, of disease of the heart, EDWARD LEON, youngest son of C. H. Raberg, aged 15 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 Waverley-place, on Friday morning, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The funeral services will take place at the French Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in 23d-st.

SHAFER.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, April 10, after a short illness, HENRY GORDON, infant son of J. Calvin and Susie L. Shafer, aged 1 month and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, April 11, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 191 Mercer-st., Jersey City.

STEWART.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, April 9, CHARLES L. STEWART, Jr., eldest son of Charles L. and Amanda L. Stewart, in the 14th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his father's residence, in White Plains, this day, (Friday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 169.—April 10, 1862.
33, 14, 22, 55, 38, 54, 65, 18, 70, 43, 20, 9.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 170.—April 10, 1862.
34, 24, 67, 5, 60, 64, 51, 29, 21, 73, 54, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 117.—April 10, 1862.
59, 40, 42, 43, 11, 32, 1, 34, 28, 52, 49, 63.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 196.—April 10, 1862.
52, 12, 46, 58, 20, 48, 40, 31, 32, 62, 16, 3
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

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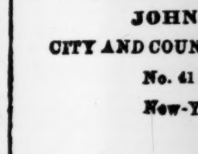
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CHEAP FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
COMPLETE DINNER SETS
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WHITE FRENCH CHINA.
190 PIECES at $25 PER SET.
THESE SETS ARE A GREAT BARGAIN
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune*, and the *World*.

Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.

Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets. *The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:*

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Office hours for this specialty, 8 to 10 A. M.—3 to 6 P. M.
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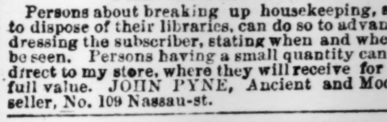
No. 192 2d-av., corner of 12th-st.

DR. J. R. BIRDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
with the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the Side or Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT.

Persons about breaking up housekeeping, and wishing to dispose of their libraries, can do so to advantage by addressing the subscriber, stating when and where they can be seen. Persons having a small quantity can send them direct to my store, where they will receive for them their full value. JOHN PYNE, Ancient and Modern Bookseller, No. 109 Nassau-st.



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WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

RACING MEETING.—A MEETING OF THE lovers of racing and supporters of the turf will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock, at the New-York Hotel. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting, and the Corresponding Secretary will report progress. It is desirable that every gentleman who feels an interest in the success of this enterprise should attend. By order of the President.
CHARLES J. FOSTER, Secretary.

HAIR DYE—WIGS.—AUGUST, NO. 266 BROADWAY, near Chambers-st., informs his customers and the public that he has opened his Hair Dye and Wig Establishment. Private rooms for hair dyeing.

PERSONS WISHING RELIABLE LOCAL Agents for the sale of any articles, will address, giving all particulars, STAR, Newville, Penn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR NEXT WEEK, which will be ready on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, will contain an exceedingly interesting article entitled
EDWARD EVERETT
BY HORACE GREELEY.
"No comment is necessary.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHERE CORINTH IS,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS!
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE GREAT BATTLE-GROUND AT PITTSBURGH,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS!
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BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS!
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SEE
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FOR MAY, 1862.
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Vol. 2, completing the
ONLY FULL AND ACCURATE EDITION!!
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MY WIFE'S
MATRIMONIAL SPECULATION,
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.
SEE
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MILITARY.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN,
LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS
AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
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Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

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WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED GUNS.

WANTED—A few more good able-bodied men for this command. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, saddlers, and other mechanics preferred. Also a good bugler and teamster wanted. Subsistence, quarters and uniforms furnished at once, and pay commences on signing the roll. Recruiting Offices: Tammany Hall, room No. 22, New-York; Odeon, Williamsburgh, cor. South 4th and 5th sts.
JOHN T. BRUEN, Captain.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER IS PUBLISHED for the information of all concerned:
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 28.—II. No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the City of New-York without reporting to the United States military authorities instructed with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in that City. Reports must be made, and information obtained at the office, No. 79 White-st. By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
W. A. NICHOLS, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

$100 BOUNTY—$3 TO THE RECRUIT when mustered in the service.—Wanted for Company D, Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, 50 able-bodied men, to whom $3 each will be given when mustered. Also, a few good men for non-commissioned officers. Clothing and subsistence, with good quarters, furnished after muster. Inquire at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

FURNITURE AT COST.—J. BOYCE, AT HIS manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., will offer his entire stock of superior custom-made FURNITURE of every description at cost, until April 20, when the balance will be sold at auction to close the business.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

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HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 BROADWAY,
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation either as chambermaid or waitress, or children's maid; no objection to the country for the Summer months; also is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 286 1st-av., in the dry goods store, one door from 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer, with a respectable family; City preferred; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 441 3d-av., (entrance in 32d-st.,) second floor, front room, over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or will take care of a baby, and will make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 128 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, to do chamberwork and help with washing, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or travel with a lady; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. City reference given. Address H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—Wanted, by a young woman, native born, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Willet-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable person, a situation as above; has a three years' reference, and can now be seen at No. 9 West 19th-st., where she has lived for the last three years.

AS CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted by two neat, industrious girls; one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress; has lived seven years in one place; the other, as nurse and seamstress; both are fully competent. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress and help to take care of children; is a very neat sewer; or would take chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a respectable girl; would assist in the care of grown children; can be seen Thursday and Friday at her present employer's, No. 190 East 10th-st.; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would do general housework in a small family; has best City references. Call at No. 195 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; would be willing to go with a family to the country for the Summer months; will be found trustworthy, willing and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, who is very neat in her habits, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to assist in washing; will go any distance from the City, if required; has the best of reference. Also, an excellent young woman for down-stairs work. Will go separate or together. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework for a small family; would prefer the country; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., upper floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; is willing and obliging; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; is a girl of very neat personal appearance and good manners; has unexceptionable references to Brooklyn ladies. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, one door from Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, tidy girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; would not object to assist with washing and ironing; she is an excellent servant, and has first-rate City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., top floor, near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or waitress, or seamstress, in a small private family; good City reference from her last place, where she has been two years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 865 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse to grown children; good reference given. Can be seen, in her present situation, for two days, at No. 117 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 172 East 33d-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is a first-class waitress. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Can be seen until engaged at her present employers, No. 49 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist in the washing, and to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats, gravies, boning, larding and pastry; anything required in a private family; has the best of recommendations from her employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, soups and game; lived three years in her last place; wages $8. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid; wages $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands bread, biscuit and pie baking, and soup and game; has the best references for three years; will assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference given from the upper-class families in this City. Call, for two days, at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in washing; is a good baker; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 206 West 18th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowl, baking, boning and larding; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman; is an excellent cook of meats, game, soups, &c.; is a good baker of bread and pastries. Would like the country. Has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 415 6th av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 201 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a small, private family; will assist in the washing; best City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 85 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A Protestant woman, as cook; fully competent. Apply at her present employer's, No. 203 Madison-av., two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young girls, one as good cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the fine washing and ironing; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two Protestant girls, one as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; the other as chambermaid, or to take care of children; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 Prospect-st., between Jay and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have good country reference; would prefer the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; have no objection to the country; have the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women, in a private family, one to do cooking and assist with the washing; the other to do waiting; have the best of City reference, and can come well recommended from their last places. Call for two days at No. 3 7th-av., corner of 11th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer or laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; also, the same situation wanted by a nice colored young woman; both have good references, and have no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and its vicinity, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; this agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.

R. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.,)
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Apply from 9 to 4, at No. 228 West 21st-st., for two days, at her present employer's, as they are going to travel, and with whom the advertiser and her daughter have lived for the last four years.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A tidy, industrious young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; perfectly willing to be generally useful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has the best references. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has three and a half years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, front rooms.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A young woman wishes a situation as good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, and able to do housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 196 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; the best of City reference from her last employer of two years. Apply at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call at No. 211 26th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 12 Livingston-place and Stuyvesant-square. Has been there for the last six years.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted for an excellent girl to do general housework in a private family; can wash and iron in superior style, and is a nice plain cook. Every confidence can be placed in her as being an honest, faithful servant. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Joralemon.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; would make herself generally useful; is kind and attentive to children; no objection to a lady who boards; is not afraid of work; wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st.; send a note.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, either in the City or country, by a smart, industrious girl; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer—thoroughly experienced in housework, economical in her duties, obliging, trustworthy and well recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by an American lady, competent to take entire charge. Call at No. 36 Boorman-place, 33d-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a smart middle-aged lady, as housekeeper, or would tend a store. Address B. G., No. 100 Leroy-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—BUTLER.—AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations as housekeeper and butler to a single gentleman, or as waiter and lady's maid; have most satisfactory references; thoroughly understand their duties. Call, for three days, at No. 24 Amity-st., corner of Greene-st.; or address T. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a very respectable English Protestant person as first-class lady's maid; good City references will be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she understands dressmaking perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 253 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED girl wants a situation as first-class laundress; does all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; has lived with some of the best families in the City; also understands French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and the use of a mangle; would assist with a little chamberwork; prefers a family going in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 West 26th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; she understands all kinds of washing; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 222 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable person, as first-class laundress in a private family; is well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a steady young woman as first-class laundress and to assist in other work, if required; but laundry work alone preferred; no objections to the country; Staten Island preferred; or would do the work of a private family; good references given. Call at No. 146 Leroy-st., near Washington, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 270 3d-av., near 22d-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of a couple of growing children; can sew very nicely; or make herself otherwise useful; would have no objection to travel with a family to Europe, if required. Has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 289 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her nurse; she fully understands the care of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; or would do fine washing and ironing; no objections to the country or to travel. The best of City reference. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE, by a young woman who understands the care of children, and is willing to make herself agreeable; can give the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., until engaged.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, as nurse; she is trustworthy, and very competent to take the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 100 Madison-av., from which she is recommended.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, to take care of one child and to assist in housekeeping, by a young person to whom a pleasant home is more of an object than a large salary. Address Box No. 1,319 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; has no objection to wash and iron for a lady and child; wages $7; City or country. Call or address, for 2 days, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended; also, the same situation wanted by a very nice colored girl, aged 17. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS ASSISTANT NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a very respectable young woman, as assistant nurse; would be willing to do light chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., where references can be obtained.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a respectable private family as baby nurse; is capable of taking charge of a nursery; can do all kinds of sewing and embroidery; has four years' excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse, by a respectable young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; she has just lost her babe, one month old; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d streets.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as wet nurse, for her first baby one month old. Call at No. 447 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, a situation by an American girl as an attendant upon a lady or nurse for a child, or would go as seamstress and chambermaid; has no objection to traveling; has excellent references. Call or address E. H. W., No. 68 Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a good place for a person serving in the capacity of nurse and seamstress. She has had a child of her own, and also experience with infants and young children. She can be seen at No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, to-day, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and sewing; can care a baby from its birth, or would be willing to do chamberwork; can give the best of reference, and no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 308 4th-av., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; she is a good operator on Singer's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sewer; an engagement desired by the day, or week, or month; a steady home preferred; would be useful in other matters, if required; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as a seamstress; would have no objection to do light chamberwork or wait on a few grown children; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine perfectly. Call for two days at No. 91 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Best City references.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wants a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to wait on growing children or assist with chamberwork; references unexceptionable from some of the first families in the City. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 35 East 37th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as competent seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 165 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as first class seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; has no objection to the care of grown children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 602 6th-av., between 35 and 36th-st., top-floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation in the country; she is an excellent family sewer and embroiderer; or would do chamberwork and waiting or general housework. Call or address advertiser, No. 503½ 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the store, for two days. Has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork if required. Has the best of reference. Can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as waitress; has lived in the above capacity for many years; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., front room, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 466 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business. Can be well recommended. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands her business perfectly; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to obtain ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands crimping and fluting; the very best of City reference given. Call, or address a note to the grocery store, No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; or would wash for families by the week or month.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND intelligent female from Connecticut, a situation to attend a confectionery or fancy store; the most satisfactory reference given. Address "HARTFORD, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places alway ready.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, would like to meet with a party having some unoccupied houses in, or near the City, to take charge of and furnish one. Call at 41 4th-st., New-York.

MALES.

AS ACCOUNTANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class accountant, in a forwarding and commission or wholesale establishment, as book-keeper, assistant, or entry clerk; good reference. Address J. M. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk, porter, or in any other capacity in which he can be useful, by a young man, 22 years of age; has had some experience in business, and is correct at figures; can produce good references, and is willing to work for a small compensation. Address S. A. D, Box 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a Protestant man; has drove the best family in England and in this City; has the best of City reference from his last employer; knows his business and is willing to do it. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 University-place, Mr. Graham's saddlery-store, or address a note to C. A. C.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and is quite conversant with the management and treatment of horses; has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & Co., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who can produce long and satisfactory recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; can refer to his last employers; can make himself useful in any other way; has no objections to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a gentleman's family, by a single man who has a thorough knowledge of horses and carriages; is a first-rate driver, and can come well recommended by gentlemen in town. Address P. S., Mr. Walters, saddle and harness maker, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as coachman, who understands the care of horses well, and can work in a garden and make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last place. Address W. B. A., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 1,141 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., in the harness store. Has the best of City references.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Coachman and plain gardener, by a young man of experience; has first-rate reference. Call or address J. C., at the saddlery store, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen or address P. M., No. 840 Broadway, harness-store.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted, by a young man who understands his business. Has good references from his last place. Address T. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted as coachman and gardener, by a respectable single young man; perfectly understands his business in both capacities, and will be found willing, civil and obliging; can produce first-rate references. Address J. J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who is a good groom and steady driver; is also a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful. Address P. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom, and a careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address B. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a situation in the above capacity; willing to make himself generally useful, with best of reference. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant, single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; would go to the country, and make himself useful to his employer; has the best of City and country reference from his last employer; he is a good driver. Address J. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; eleven years' reference from one employer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address a note to J. W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, or call at Mr. Lowden's, No. 77 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; has had long experience; also, can bleed and blister; has no objections to City or country; the best of City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 212 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; has had long experience; also, can bleed and blister; has no objections to City or country; the best of City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 119 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., or address Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a respectable Protestant single man, who is long accustomed to gardening in its various branches; is also a first-class groom and coachman, and competent to fill either or both situations to the satisfaction of his employer; reference of the best kind. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a single man who has a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its branches; has practiced in Scotland and in this country; can produce unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address A. B., care of Mr. Burnet, No. 35 Pine-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener. The advertiser is a married man; he is a practical gardener; is willing to hire as a single man; he understands the care of horses and driving; is sober and honest, and is well recommended. Address S. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as gardener; understands his business well; the best of country reference given as regards sobriety and attention to business; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid to work. Address T. F. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man of small family; understands forcing early vegetables, greenhouse and hothouse; has no objection to take charge of a horse; is sober, honest and industrious; best of reference given. Address a note to C. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Address T. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, or two, if required; can keep a gentleman's place in order, milk cows, and make himself generally useful; would assist on a farm also; the very best of reference from his last employer. Address W. L., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted by a young man of good experience in gardening; understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and the laying out of walks and new grounds; is also a good coachman and careful driver; has the best of reference; can milk. Any person wanting such a man may address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted as gardener and coachman, by a respectable married man with a small incumbrance; he thoroughly understands his business in both capacities; can produce six years' reference; where there is a house to live in preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, a situation as gardener or coachman, and is well capable of taking charge of horses, and is a good driver; has the best of City reference from his last employer; can be seen for three days. Address T. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—A YOUNG man wants a situation to work in a garden or on a small farm, or to take care or drive a horse, or to work as light porter in a store in New-York City, Brooklyn or vicinity. Has had considerable experience in gardening, farming, taking care and driving horses; would go for $10 or $12 a month and board; is strictly temperate and willing to work, and can give good reference. Address P. McLAUGHLIN, Box No. 268, Burlington, Vermont.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A YOUNG man of good moral habits, and highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in city or country; is an excellent hand on a farm, a good vegetable gardener; understands well the care and management of horses; can milk and drive oxen; high wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a young man who writes a plain hand; will be found willing and obliging; perfectly understands how to take care of and drive horses; can give the best of reference. Address G., Box 199 *Times* Office.

AS SWISS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands farming, to take care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful about the place, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who can take care of a horse and wagon; can take care of a vegetable garden, milk cows, keep a gentleman's place in nice order; his sister wants a place along with him; she can cook, wash and iron; the very best of reference can be given. Apply or address a note to T. B., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for a day.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a Protestant young man who understands his business in all its branches; has lived with the highest families in the City; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, J. H., No. 900 Broadway, Corwin's grocery.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, either in town or country, by a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference, and will be found attentive and obliging. Apply, for two days, at No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., in the Apothecary's, for T. C.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCHMAN, who is a first-class waiter, a situation in a private family; he has the best City references; no objection to go in the country or to travel. Apply, for three days, at No. 708 Broadway, hair-dresser's shop, up-stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHMAN, a situation as waiter in a first-class family; has three years' City reference from his last place. Call or address, for two days, T. W., No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER, by a single man, Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at his present employer's, No. 129 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter in a private family by a single young man, who can be highly recommended; no objection to travel. Call on or address WAITER, No. 104 6th-av., drug store, between 8th and 9th sts.

TRAVELING COMPANION FOR EUROPE.—A young gentleman, at present instructor in a State institution, is desirous of an engagement as traveling companion for the coming season. His true knowledge of the English, French, German and Italian languages, his varied experience in those countries, his good education in general, his sincere desire for usefulness, and his very reasonable terms, will certainly make his engagement an advantageous one for any respectable party. Unexceptionable references given. Address W. M., Box No. 623 Post-office, Syracuse, N. Y.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by man and wife; the man is a practical gardener; understands fruits, flowers and vegetables; fully competent to keep a gentleman's place in good style. The woman is a first-class cook and baker; four years' City reference from some of the highest families. Any parties in want of such persons address P. F., Box 212 *Times* Office.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man and wife, the man to take charge of the garden and farm, and understands the care of horses and driving; the wife to take charge of the farm-house, milk, butter and poultry; can give the best of reference, with long experience. Address C. B., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LAD OF 16 YEARS OF AGE, A situation in a wholesale store. Can refer to his present employer. Address W. C., Box No. 2,953 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—FROM THE COUNTRY, ACcustomed to work on a farm; he must produce satisfactory references from his last employer. Apply on Friday from 2 to 4 P. M., at the plaster mills, No. 264 West 13th-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A FREIGHT OFFICE; ONE who writes well and is acquainted with the business portion of the City, can apply at office, Pier No. 11, North River.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two Protestant girls to go a short distance in the country—one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamber and general housework; must be well recommended. Call at No. 10 East 19th-st., this morning or Friday morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a good cook and laundress; also a chambermaid and fine washer. None but those who are competent need apply. Good reference required. English or German preferred. Apply at No. 219 Madison-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS woman, to cook, wash and iron, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 84 Christopher-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, to go in the country, a woman to cook, wash and iron; must have good references. Apply TO-DAY, before 12 o'clock, at No. 98 East 15th-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE vegetable gardener, who can mind and drive a horse, and is a good milker, honest, sober and industrious, who is not afraid of work, married, but without incumbrance. Such a man may find a very desirable and permanent situation in Westchester County, at fair wages, Winter and Summer, and a good house to live in. Address, for two days, with reference, T. H. F., Box 200 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, to do the general housework of a small family; must be a good plain cook, and give first-rate references. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; good recommendation required. Wages, $6. Apply at No. 255 West 22d-st., near 9th-av.

A LAD.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT lad, about 15 years of age, in an office; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, S., Box No. 2,930 Post-office, New-York.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Apply, with references, at No. 121 West 46th st.

A WAITER.—GIRL WANTED AS WAITER, ONE who can bring good City references. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock this morning at No. 39 East 12th-st.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—MEN WANTED ON A STANDARD book, for New-York City and State; read recommendations of Judges of the Supreme Court. WHITT & YOST, Publishers, Philadelphia, Penn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

INSTRUCTION.

"A. M. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855
For supplying Schools of Every Grade, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For *giving* Parents and Guardians information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 595 Broadway.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 335 Broadway. Teachers, Schools and Pupils provided with all requisites. Parents supplied with circulars of popular schools in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, and other States. Those wanting Teachers introduced to suitable candidates without delay or expense—those wishing to teach will send particulars. References exchanged. For full description of advantages to all friends of education, send for circulars.
RICE & ANDREWS.

WIDOWED PARENTS, GUARDIANS AND others, who desire a pleasant Christian home and school for their children or wards, are requested to visit the BOYS' FAMILY SCHOOL, at Summit, N. J. Session commences May 1.
WM. B. STOUGHTON, Principal.
N. B.—A view of the building and references can be had at No. 1 Ann-st., or at Appleton's.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. The Principals can be seen until the 11th inst., from 4 to 6 P. M., at the St. Julian Hotel, No. 2 West Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, }
MRS. A. C. ELTING, } Principals.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILliamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its Fortieth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to 30. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

JULIUS A. FOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Elizabeth, N. J. The Summer Session will open on the 5th of May. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Under the tuition of a native teacher, the French is made a spoken language. For circulars or further information, apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

EDUCATIONAL.—A CITY TEACHER, HAVING two daughters, wishes six other misses (ages 11 to 15) to accompany them into the country to spend the Summer under his personal care and instruction, more for recreation than laborious study. He may be seen from 9 to 10 A. M., at G. S. WOODMAN & CO.'S, No. 595 Broadway, till the 22d inst.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 23d-st., or address the Principal of the Dwight Institute, at Litchfield.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY, BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen for the Summer Session in Yonkers (Westchester County, N. Y.,) on MONDAY, the 5th of May. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores of the City, or by addressing Mrs. E. S. SHAW, Principal.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—A family boarding-school for 12 pupils, pleasantly located in the village of Fair Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn.; has been established 11 years. Summer term begins May 7. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The SUMMER TERM of this Collegiate Seminary will commence April 18. Special attention is given to music and physical culture. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J.—Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER & W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary, by a young lady, accomplished, as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of English branches, music, drawing, painting; or she might accept an extra laborious situation at her former salary of $600; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Jesse W., Box No. 973 Albany, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had two years' experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family, or teacher in a school, to instruct children under 14 years of age, in the English branches. Satisfactory references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music and drawing, desires an engagement, in a school preferred, or would instruct a private class of pupils in the City or country. Address, for two weeks, TEACHER, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., south side of the street.

MUSIC, FRENCH AND GERMAN.—A LAdy, a thorough instructress of vocal and instrumental music, and the French and German languages, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a private family, in the City or country; best of reference given. Address W. M., Union-square Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, music, and other ornamental branches, if desired, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school where her services will be considered an equivalent for board and tuition in French, or as governess for a home; no objection to the country. Address F. E. B., Station E., New-York City.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—An English lady of experience, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address P. M. C., Union-square Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation to teach young children in the English branches and music, and to make herself generally useful; country preferred. Salary not so much an object as a home. Address HOME W., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 236 and 238 West 36th-st., containing steam-engine, and every kind of machinery and apparatus necessary for an extensive laundry business, and in perfect running order.
L. & J. HIGGINS,
No. 747 6th-av., corner of 44th-st.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—CORNER OF JANE and West sts., 88x225 feet, long established, properly fitted up, and doing a large business. The premises will answer well for a lumber-yard, or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts.

TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN METROPOLITAN Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st., together with the apparatus, fixtures, &c., &c., complete, being one of the most complete establishments in the City; rent low. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., of R. L. SUYDAM.

A NEWSPAPER ROUTE FOR SALE (A steady business and sure profits) of 660 subscribers, and increasing, on the New-York *Times*, morning edition. Inquire at 58 Beekman-st., New-York, first floor.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

From $25 to $50. These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, NO. 609 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

DELMONICO'S,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

CANAL-BOAT WITH SLOOP RIGGING and centre-board wanted for cash—must be very cheap. Address immediately, stating price, Box 1,707 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$1
Second Cabin Passage......................
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$1
Second Cabin Passage......................

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Moir.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ALTERATION OF SAILINGS.
The ETNA will sail on next SATURDAY in place of the Kangaroo, and the CITY OF NEW-YORK the 19th in place of the Etna.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class..$
Third-class.......................................

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA..............................SATURDAY, April 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, April 19
KANGAROO......................SATURDAY, April 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	[illegible]
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A. 1 powerful, Clyde-built new steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.
This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau..........................
Passage money to Havana..........................
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1862.
VESSELS OF LIGHT DRAFT WANTED immediately to carry coal from this port to Fort Monroe, and Alexandria, Va., and Newbern, N. C. Apply at this office. A. BOYD, Captain and D. Q. M. U. S. A.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with the steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 22d April.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into dépôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6:45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	6:30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.
Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone; also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.
N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.
On and after May 1, the AURORA will leave from the covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers dépôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 5 P. M. for Hempstead.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M. and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamer ARMENIA will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier foot of Harrison-st. at 6 o'clock. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, making the intermediate landings.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has had success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings sent free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 470 Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS
AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 36 John-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

City Comptroller's Office,
Milwaukee, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 8th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
UNCURRENT MONEY,
TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, and
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.

Loans negotiated, and advances made on marketable securities.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

ISAAC PECK,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 36 Pine-st. Office hours, 9 to 10, 12 to 1, 4 to 5.

Effects insurances in first-class Fire and Life Companies, upon the most reliable terms. Special attention given to filling orders for general merchandise, which will be selected and bought with the utmost care and fidelity, or he will act as assistant buyer. For experience, ability, &c., references and testimonials of the highest respectability in the City, can be produced.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.

Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, April 8, 1862.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

TIM'Y G. CHURCHILL,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
MONTAGNIE WARD,
WILSON G. HUNT,
JOSEPH W. WEEKS,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
BENJ. G. CLARKE,
JOHN L. HASBROUCK,
JAMES OLWELL,
JAMES ENGLISH,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
JOHN GIBNEY,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES DENISON, JR.,
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,
A. M. C. SMITH,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,
FRANCIS LELAND,
EDWARD SATTERLEE,
ELIAS G. BROWN,
JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
ALBERT A. MARTIN,
B. H. VAN AUKEN,
A. L. SAYRE,
RICHARD S. PALMER,
DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
JOHN C. BERGH,
ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
H. P. LISCOMB,
THOMAS P. WAY,
LLOYD L. BRITTON,
WM. J. BLACK,
JAMES STEVENS,
J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
HUNLOKE W. PALMER,
C. B. CHURCHILL,
GEO. F. CODINGTON, JR.,
MORTIMER BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS' INS. CO., held on Tuesday, April 8, 1862, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Levi Apgar,
D. R. Martin,
Benjamin S. Taylor,
Walter W. Concklin,
Crowel Adams,
C. V. B. Ostrander,
G. W. Burnham,
J. S. Barker,
Nathaniel Weed,
Moses H. Hoppock,
C. D. Van Wagenen,
David Magie,
Ebenezer Beadleston,
Jeremiah Robins,
B. H. Van Auken,
Ely Hoppock,
Wm. Hustace,
Jos. M. Brown,
David M. Earl,
Chas. Burkhalter,
Henry A. Kerr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reëlected President, JOS. S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three (3) per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
Treasurer's Office, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 9th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862—Also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

GOVERNMENT ONE YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
Bought and sold by
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st., cor. Wall.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES. Illinois State Auditor's Warrants.
Bought and sold by
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, 7.30 United States Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness and Government Vouchers, bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,

Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers

THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. Lamport, Sec.
Cyrus Peck, Assistant Sec.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS,
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862	101,850
Total Profits for 7 years	$1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash	402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862	$765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,
A. C. Richards,
Sheppard Gandy,
W. M. Richards,
G. D. H. Gillespie,
C. E. Milnor,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
Fred'k B. Betts,
Moses A. Hoppock,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,
W. H. Mellen,
William Leconey,
B. W. Bull,
C. Hadden,
L. P. Morton,
F. W. Meyer,
John B. Arthur,
J. K. Myers,
A. Wesson,
William Kent,
David P. Morgan,
Byron Sherman.
Jehial Read,
John A. Bartow,
A. S. Barnes,
J. E. Hanford,
Alex. M. Earle,
H. L. Atherton,
John A. Hadden,
Geo. C. Wetmore,
P. H. Vandervoort,
Josiah H. Fiske,

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
Benj. A. Onderdonk, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. *6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.*

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.

E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Augs. F. Lee, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
Richard H. Bull, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

COMMISSION
CARRIAGE WAREROOMS
No. 412 Broadway, (near Canal-st.,) N. Y.
B. W. TILTON,

Agent for some of the most reliable manufacturers of carriages, rockaways, Doct. phaetons, buggy-wagons, trollers, &c., in this and other cities.

Two coaches, low price.

Second-hand rockaways.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 16 hands high, with close carriage and harness, for sale cheap, as the owner is about to leave the City. May be seen at Bradley's stable, No. 8 East 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS GIG, NEARLY NEW, having been used only three times; suitable for a doctor. Inquire at WM. STIVER'S stables, 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COAL, &C.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH ORchard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at less than last Summer's prices. Also, Cumberland, English house, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, at lowest current rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say fifteen hundred (1,500) tons of Coal, and fifteen hundred (1,500) cords of Oak Wood, and three hundred (300) cords of Pine Wood, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Oak Wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The Pine Wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the Pine and Oak Wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting, per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Wood will be inspected and measured by, and delivered under, the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Wood to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said Wood, both Oak and Pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required split; and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said Coal and Wood to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the Schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAM'L B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Committee on Supplies.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, April 21, 1862, when they will be opened and the contracts awarded for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: in 56th-st., from sewer at 3d-av., to and through Lexington-av. and 59th-st. to sewer in 6th-av.; also in Pearl-st., from No. 438 to New Bowery; also in 58th-st., from 3d-av. to 75 feet west of 2d-av., and also in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, April 9, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862, '63.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States Navy-yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz.:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half-barrels containing whisky, molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said Navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels and half-barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1⅛ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and one on each chime 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one-third the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels, similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-third to be in half-barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first-proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak barrels and half-barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝-inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞-inch thick; and each barrel and half-barrel shall be coopered in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge, 1⅛ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1⅛ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States; one-third to be in half-barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about:

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,000 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs.
Dried Apples	300,000 lbs.
Sugar	600,000 lbs.
Tea	75,000 lbs.
Coffee	75,000 lbs.
Beans	15,000 bushels.
Molasses	50,000 gallons.
Vinegar	50,000 gallons.
Whisky	150,000 gallons.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy-yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy-yards: and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days exclusive of the time required for the regulr transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy-agent, district-attorney or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING THE MINUTES AND DOCUMENTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall,
New-York, April 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, until MONDAY, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Printing and Binding the Minutes and Documents of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1862. Samples of papers, style of work, &c., to be procured at the Clerk's office.

1. Price per page for 250 copies of rough minutes, printed, cut, stitched and trimmed as per sample. (Sample—A copy of the Minutes of March 25, 1862.)

2. Price per page for 500 copies of documents, printed, cut, stitched and covered as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 2, of 1862.)

3. Price per page for rule and figure work, under first and second specifications, as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 4, 1862.)

4. Price per page for 300 copies of "approved minutes" and documents for the bound volume, printed and folded, as per sample.

5. For binding 300 copies of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for 1862, as per sample. (Sample—Vol. 2, 1861.)

The price per page under the first specification, to be the price per page for three hundred copies of the "Approved Papers" and "Index" for the bound volume, as per sample.

The minutes, documents, approved papers and index, to be printed on white printing paper twenty-four by thirty-eight, thirty-eight pounds to the ream, equal in all respects to sample shown, marked A.

A sufficient number of copies of the rough minutes of each meeting respectively to be delivered at the Clerk's office before the next succeeding meeting, for the use of the members.

No compensation will be allowed for alterations from copy, blank pages, changes in the size of page, size of type, &c., except when authorized by special agreement.

ORISON BLUNT,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Committee on Printing and Stationery.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

COUGHS,
DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Are cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, 50 cents. Sold by the druggists
Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
NEURALGIA,
INDIGESTION,
IMPOTENCY,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,
TIC DOLOREAUX,
ST. VITUS DANCE,
LANGUOR,
LASSITUDE,
HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of

Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL O the subscriber, where they can be supplied w EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made fro UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the mo accurate manner, with Presses and every article they r quire, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved p per. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Se ond-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Typ copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old typ taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN THE CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, situated on the corner of Montague and Clinton sts., fourth pew from the chancel, in the middle aisle, and one of the best situated in the church. For particulars, address S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn, or JOHN MAGHER, No. 197 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE LUBIN BROTHERS,
(FREDERICK AND JEROME,)
ASCOMOTEURS EXTRAORDINAIRE,
Have the honor to announce that they will,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 14,
appear in the first of a series of their recherché, piquant and entertaining
SOIREES MAGIQUES,
which have received the admiration and approval of the elite and fashionable circles, and elicited the most unanimous and enthusiastic tokens of approbation from the cultivated, critical and refined minds of Europe, stamping them as
THE MASTER SPIRITS OF THE MAGIC ART.
The Academy of Music will undergo, at the hands of
LUBIN BROTHERS,
A METAMORPHOSIS MYSTERIEUSE,
being transformed into a resplendent wizardian
CAGLIOSTROMANTHEUM;
Or,
LUBINIAN CABALISTIC BOUDOIR,
brilliant and dazzling in its artistic beauty.

The entertainment is at once unique, select and marvelous, embracing as it does the results of the scientific minds of the universe, and a deep knowledge of the Sorcery and Wizardry of all Ages and Races of the World's History.

Confounding the most analytical, mystifying the most critical, and convincing the most skeptical.

A Grand Concert by the full and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of the celebrated Maestro,
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
will occupy the interim between the first and second parts of the LUBINS' entertainment. A number of Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas and Operatic Gems, will be performed, during the evening.

Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Seats in private boxes $1.
Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
STERLING COMEDY NIGHT.
FRIDAY,
Will be represented, third time, the great Comedy, by Sheridan, of
THE RIVALS,
with the subjoined excellent cast:

Captain Absolute	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. Blake
Acres	Mr. Charles Fisher
Faulkland	Mr. Norton
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. Floyd
David	Mr. George Holland
Fag	Mr. Young
Thomas	Mr. Browne
Boy	Master Reeves
Julia	Mrs. Hoey
Lydia Languish	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Malaprop	Mrs. Vernon
Lucy	Miss Crocker

SATURDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MONDAY—Will be revived Bourcicault's Comedy of LOVE AND MONEY.
TUESDAY—(In compliance with numerous applications)—THE BELLE'S STRATEGEM.
WEDNESDAY—A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE.
The Comedies of
LOVE AND MONEY,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT,
AND
LOVE IN A MAZE,
Are in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE
THE GRAND COMBINATION.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 11, 1862,
THE STRANGER.

THE STRANGER	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
SOLOMON	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mrs. HALLER	Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, JR.

To conclude with
THE HONEYMOON.

DUKE ARANZA	Mr. J. W. WALLACK, JR.
ROLANDO	Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
JACQUES	MR. JOHN GILBERT
JULIANA	Mrs. W. C. GLADSTANE

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,)
THERE WILL BE NO PERFORMANCE at this establishment, in order to give the Scenic Artist, Machinist and Corps de Ballet the use of the stage, for rehearsal of the great Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS, which will be produced
ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 14, 1862.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING the management has pleasure in setting aside the performance for
THE BENEFIT
OF
A. H. DAVENPORT,
When an entertainment of
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
will be presented, introducing, in addition to the regular Company,
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
GEORGE, WILLIAM AND THOMAS,
Miss FANNY HERRING and Mr. G. L. FOX.
The performances will comprise
WOMAN'S RIGHTS,
THE YOUNG WIDOW
And
CO-LEAN BORN,
And the feats of
THE HANLON BROTHERS.

A CARD.
WINTER GARDEN.
The management has pleasure in being able to announce that
MATILDA HERON
Has so far yielded to the solicitation of many friends and admirers, and the urgently expressed wish of the public, as to arrange, at much inconvenience, to prolong her stay in New-York for
FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE,
SATURDAY, April 12,
and
MONDAY, April 14.
For the purpose of affording those who have not yet witnessed it, an opportunity of seeing her in her magnificent rôle of
CAMILLE.
She will appear in this character on both these evenings, and the public are respectfully informed that these must be the
ONLY REPESENTATIONS OF CAMILLE,
Miss Heron being compelled to leave town on Tuesday.
Seats may now be be secured.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.
Fourth night of the appearance of the distinguished artiste,
MARY PROVOST,
who will, THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 11,
appear in her beautiful Comedy impersonation of FRANCINE in GRIST TO THE MILL.
To conclude with
THE FIRST NIGHT.
CAMILLE will be produced MONDAY, April 14.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF RESPECTfully announces that he will give his FIRST SOIREE since his return from Europe, assisted by Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Readings from Shakespeare, Tennyson, Dickens, &c., by Mr. Vandenhoff, and Recitations by Mrs. Vandenhoff. Mr. V. will give some notes on and IMITATIONS OF FECHTER IN HAMLET AND OTHELLO.

Tickets 50 cents. Hall open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861–62.—The public Rehearsal (No. 14) will take place at Irving Hall on SATURDAY, April 12, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra tickets 50 cents each. By order. J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: in 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 2d-av., and also on the westerly side of Downing-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Downing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 325 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Le Roy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Corlears-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1860.

THOMAS STEVENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, April 8, 1862.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office,
April 11, 1862.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which, leases will be issued therefor.
P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, where all parties interested in the following matters are requested to attend:

Petition to stop steam on Hudson River Railroad above 54th-st.

Petition relative to railroad track in Washington and Greenwich sts.

Councilmen
ROSS,
BARNEY,
LENT,
WEBSTER,
SNYDER,
Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

HOP O' MY THUMB;
OR,
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
with those two antipodes of humanity,
COMMODORE NUTT!
the smallest man ever known, in any age or country, and
MONS. BIHIN,
THE
BELGIAN GIANT,
the largest man known within the last thousand years, sustaining
THE TWO LEADING CHARACTERS,
is novel, amusing and interesting. This is the first time in the history of dramatic representations that
A LIVING GIANT HAS PLAYED THE OGRE,
and the first time such extremes of humanity as
A GIANT AND A DWARF,
the largest and smallest human beings ever known, have ever appeared together in one performance.
MONS. BIHIN IS 8 FEET HIGH!
COMMODORE NUTT IS 2 FEET!
and consequently their personations of the
OGRE AND DWARF
are true living representations, and the contrast is
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY EVER SEEN,
and repays fourfold the price of admission to the Museum.
They appear in the above play
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock,
And are on exhibition in the main hall of the Museum at all hours, as are also
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
whose departure from the City has been unavoidably delayed, as has also the curious and amusing
WHAT IS IT?
which is also on exhibition at all hours, together with
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
from the Northern Seas, the Leviathan of the Great Deep
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
the largest ever captured alive, weighing near 2,000 pounds.
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; Children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
HYATT FROST.................Manager.
This instructive and interesting collection of Living Animals from every part of the world, is now exhibiting under
AN IMMENSE NEW PAVILION,
AN IMMENSE NEW PAVILION,
gaily decorated with flags of all nations, on
SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.,
SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.,
There is
THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.
Doors open at 10, 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance, 11½, 3½ and 8½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 9 years, 15 cents.
In this
MATCHLESS ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
MATCHLESS ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
Is the great
PERFORMING ELEPHANT TIPPO SAIB,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT TIPPO SAIB,
Trained and performed by Prof. NASH, executing feats never performed by any Elephant in America. Also, the
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL.
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL.
It is really imposing to see such a Mountain of Vitality obedient to the will of B. F. THOMAS, his keeper. The
MOST TRIUMPHANT
MOST TRIUMPHANT
And
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS
Of this
UNEQUALED EXHIBITION,
UNEQUALED EXHIBITION,
In its grand Opening Night, is
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
Don't fail to
GO IMMEDIATELY
GO IMMEDIATELY
To see this grand and
STUPENDOUS COLLECTION,
SRUPENDOUS COLLECTION,
In its new attire, on
17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
As it remains in the City for
A SHORT TIME ONLY.
A SHORT TIME ONLY.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.—The eighth Promenade Concert (and last for the season) will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 12, 1862. Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment only.

Positively no tickets sold nor money received at the door.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET, WITH scenery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND others, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT, ROBERT AULD and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 29th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth, late Twelfth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto, on the west, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last mentioned line eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning: Being the easterly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty (60) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King," made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 137, in a tin case.—Dated March 29, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
Smith & Woodward, Attorneys.
ap3-2aw3wTH&F.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. BUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants's Exchange, salesroom No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. Gaines, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap11-2aw3wF

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,
by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
New-York, March 24, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and D. F. SULLIVAN, under the name of D. F. SULLIVAN & CO., is this day dissolved. M. P. BRESLIN.
New-York, April 8, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO CONFECTIONERS—TAX BILL.

All the manufacturing confectioners of this City and vicinity are requested to meet at Delmonico's Hotel, corner Broadway and Chambers-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 6½ o'clock, in reference to the proposed Tax bill. As matters of vital importance to their interests will be presented, a full attendance is desired.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS. Steam Printers and Bookbinders. No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President Recommending a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

OPERATIONS OF THE PRESS CENSORSHIP

Telegraphic Dispatches Cut Off from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Stevens Battery Appropriation Through the House.

A New Treaty with England Regarding the Slave-trade.

Proposed Modification of the Fugitive Slave Law.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

It is, therefore, recommended to the people of the United States that, at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship which shall occur after the notice of this proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and tnere implore spiritual consolation in behalf of all those who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our National counsels, to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

The following orders were issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 10.

To the Military Supervisor of Telegraphs:

SIR: You are directed to stop all telegraphic communications to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, until satisfactory proof is furnished to this Department that the recent publication respecting operations by the army at Yorktown were duly authorized.

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe and make arrangements to enforce the orders of this Department.

Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ANOTHER ORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

ORDERED—That all applications for passes by newspaper editors or correspondents be referred to Col. EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Military Supervisor of Telegraphs, &c., and be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by this Department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 10—Midnight.

The editor of the *Inquirer* states that the dispatch deemed objectionable by the Secretary of War, was countersigned by Gen. WOOL on the letter itself, and on the envelope, and feels confident of making a satisfactory explanation to the Government.

Meanwhile the editor requests that the order of Secretary STANTON be withheld from publication, or, if published, to be accompanied by this note of explanation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

The test vote in the House, yesterday, on abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, was so positive an expression of the sentiment of that body in favor of the project, that no one doubts the passage of the bill, and all opposition to its provisions has died out.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

In the House to-day, the bill to confiscate slave property of rebels was considered. Judge THOMAS, of Massachusetts, was opposed to the project, and probably made the ablest speech that will be uttered on that side of the question.

A TREATY RELATING TO THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, covering a treaty recently agreed upon by Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, and the correspondence had by those gentlemen, the whole relating to the subject of the African Slave-trade. The President, without expressing any opinion on the subject, transmits the papers to the Senate for its ratification or rejection. If ratified, the Government of Great Britain will then pass upon the subject. If the treaty as now drawn up by the Ministers of the two Governments, is finally agreed upon, and becomes law, it is believed that, by a thorough compliance with its provisions, the Slave-trade will cease to exist in less than ten years.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, has reported a bill providing for appropriations as follows:

For completing the west wing of the Treasury building	$500,000
For painting the outside of the old portion of the Capitol	6,000
To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for lighting the Capitol and public grounds	12,000
For compensation to Henry K. Brown, Jas. R. Lambdin and John F. Kensett, for thirteen months' service as Art Commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States, under Acts of Congress of June 12, 1858, and March 3, 1859	8,000

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived here to-night, in obedience to a summons from the President, and will to-morrow report to the Secretary of War. It is not unlikely that the President will give Gen. ROSECRANS some important command, where he will see immediate active service.

GOV. SPRAGUE.

Gov. SPRAGUE arrived in town to-day.

COL. SICKLES REPORTED FOR DUTY.

To-day, Col. DANIEL E. SICKLES reported for duty to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, claiming that, never having surrendered his commission as Colonel of his regiment, the refusal of the Senate to confirm him as a Brigadier-General, places him where he was before he was nominated to the last-named office. If he is sustained in this position by the War Department, he will be ordered back to duty, and, being then the senior Colonel, the command of the Brigade will naturally fall to him.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nominations of Col. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, Col. R. S. Canby, of the Nineteenth Infantry, and Paymaster Benjamin Brice, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers. Bayard Taylor, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburgh; Green Clay, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation at Turin; Cyrus O. Poole, of New-York, Consul at Minititlan; George P. Van Wyck, of New-York, Consul at Bayonne; J. S. Redfield, of New-York, Consul at Otranto; James Leslie, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons; Wm. E. Webster, Appraiser of Merchandise at Boston; John M. Allen, of Illinois, Register of the Land Office at Vermilian, Dacotah Territory; Wm. H. Bennett, of Oregon, to be Marshal of that State; Wm. Gallup, Postmaster at Tiffin, Ohio; Lieuts. Francis S. Hagerty, J. R. M. Mullany, Mathias C. Marin, C. R. P. Rodgers, to be Commanders in the Navy.

NO MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

No military nominations were made to the Senate to-day.

A RAILROAD SOLD.

The Washington and Alexandria Railroad was sold to-day at Alexandria, and purchased by ALEXANDER HAY, Esq., of Philadelphia, for $12,500. He is the owner and attorney for claims for more than $200,000.

PRISONERS FROM THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.

The following has been received at the Navy Department. The subscriber, PETER J. HARGOUS, is, of course, included among the prisoners:

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., April 3, 1862.

SIR: The following is a correct list of the men taken prisoners from the United States ship *Congress*, on the 8th of March last, at Newport's News, viz.:

Wm. Robinson, seaman.
James A. Wickes, Second Quartermaster.
Jeremiah O'Connor, Captain of Hold.
Ashbur Clogg, Captain of Hold.
David Sherry, Boatswain's Mate.
Amos Gallup, Carpenter's Mate.
Peter Barker, (colored,) cook.
Charles Costello, seaman.
Thos. C. Janes, seaman.
Samuel Kenny, seaman.
Michael Quinn, ordinary seaman.
John Tonson, ordinary seaman.
W. H. Williams, ordinary seaman.
Benjamin F. Wing, landsman.
Mathew Kenny, landsman.
Edward Morrisey, landsman.
Daniel Barton, (colored) landsman.
James McCauley, landsman.
John Beard, ordinary seaman.
John Mymdus, landsman.
John O'Malley, marine.
Wm. Baldwin, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
John Blackwood, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
Richard Thomas, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
Miller DeLame, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
Archibald McLean, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
John Peterson, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
Francis Kenny, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
James Goodwin, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.

In the Hospital at Portsmouth, Va., are John Collins, Q. G., slightly wounded; Thomas Forward, landsman, badly burnt; —— Flynn, landsman, left leg amputated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER J. HARGOUS,
Master's Mate United States Navy.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

The official returns show that on the 4th inst. the number of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in the District of Columbia and Alexandria was 3,110.

AN INTERDICT REMOVED.

The New-York *Freeman's Journal* is, by order of the Post-office Department, readmitted to the mails, dating from this week.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The following is the bill for the revision of the Fugitive Slave law, of which Senator WILSON gave notice to-day. It will be offered by him to-morrow, and will produce an important debate:

A bill to amend an act, approved Sept. 18, 1850, entitled, "An Act to amend, and supplementary to the Act entitled, 'An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved Feb. 12, 1793."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That whenever any citizen of the United States of America shall file with any Judge of a District Court of the United States, or with any Commissioner of any Circuit Court of the United States authorized to take acknowledgment of bail and affidavits, his petition setting forth that a person held to service or labor in any State under the laws thereof, has escaped from that State into another, and that such service or labor is due to the petitioner by the laws of the State whence such escape has been made, and that said fugitive from service or labor is, to the best of the petitioner's knowledge and belief, within the district in which said Judge or Commissioner has jurisdiction, and shall verify such petition by oath or solemn affirmation before the Judge or Commissioner, it shall be the duty of the Judge or Commissioner to issue his warrant, addressed to the Marshal of the said district or any of his Deputies, commanding him to take the body of the said alleged fugitive, if found within his precinct, and him safely keep, so that he have him before the said Judge or Commissioner upon the return day of said warrant, which return day shall be not less than five nor more than thirty days from the issuing of said warrant.

SEC. 2. That if, upon the return day of the warrant, the Marshal or his deputy shall return the warrant to the Judge or Commissioner, with his return thereon written, setting forth the acts done by virtue thereof, and if it shall appear by said return that the process has been duly executed, it shall be the duty of the Judge or Commissioner to examine the alleged fugitive in a place apart, and in the presence only of his counsel, if any he have; and if said alleged fugitive, having been first duly cautioned and informed of the provisions of this act, and that he has a right to a trial by jury, and that he is free from all danger and peril whatever from his plea to said petition to be made, shall confess that he owed service or labor to the petitioner, and that he had escaped from the State where such service or labor is due, and shall afterwards, in an open and public place, being publicly cited, plead guilty to the allegation of the petition, the Judge or Commissioner may enter judgment thereon for the petitioner, and may issue his warrant to the Marshal aforesaid or any of his Deputies, commanding him to take the body of said fugitive and safely convey to the boundary line of said District, and him there safely deliver to the petitioner.

SEC. 3. That if upon the return of the warrant of arrest, as aforesaid, the Judge or Commissioner shall not issue his warrant of rendition according to the provisions of section two of this act; or, if being duly cited thereto, the alleged fugitive shall plead not guilty to the allegations of the petition, it shall be the duty of the Judge or Commissioner to certify a copy of the petition, with the proceedings thereon, and said certified copy, at the petitioner's request, shall be entered by the Clerk of the District Court for the said District, upon the docket of said Court, forthwith, whether in term time or in vacation. The plea to the petition shall be not guilty, and shall be entered by the Clerk upon the entry of the case; and the alleged fugitive may, under such plea, set up any defence to the petition, whether of law or fact, in the same manner as the defendant may to an indictment at the common law. The trial of such petition shall be by jury, and within forty days after the case, and shall be conducted according to the rules of law and of evidence upon the trial of indictments in said Court; and it shall be the right of the jury to return a general verdict. And the Court, when necessary, shall order jurors to be summoned to attend such trial, and shall render judgment on the verdict of the jury.

SEC. 4. The final judgment of the District Court upon such petition may be reexamined and reversed or affirmed in the Circuit Court of the United States, holden in the same District, upon writ of error, in the manner provided in the twenty-second section of the Act of Congress of Sept. 24, 1789, and the final judgment of such Circuit Court may also be reexamined and reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States as specified in said statute; *provided*, however, that any such writ of error shall in either case be sued out within thirty days after the entry of the judgment sought to be reversed, and if thirty days after any judgment for the petitioner shall elapse without a writ of error being sued out, or if upon writ of error such judgment shall be finally affirmed, it shall be the duty of the Court rendering final judgment to issue a warrant of rendition as provided in the second section of this act, or to remit the case to the lower Court for that purpose.

SEC. 5. That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, shall seek to enforce such claim under the provisions of this act, he shall, before any order for the surrender of the person whose service is claimed, establish that he has not taken up arms against the United States during the present rebellion, or in any manner given aid or comfort to said rebellion, but that he is and has been loyal to the Government of the United States.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of such Marshal or his Deputy, upon the tender to him at any time before final judgment of a bond, with sufficient sureties for the value, in the State whence the escape is alleged, of the service or labor alleged in the petition to be due for the appearance from time to time of the alleged fugitive before any Court in which the case is then pending, or to which it may be taken, and to abide the final judgment in the case, to release said fugitive from custody.

SEC. 7. The fee of the Commissioner for all his services in any case under this act shall be $25, which shall be paid to him by the petitioner at the time of filing the petition.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

[For Congressional Proceedings see Fifth Page]

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Code of Procedure—The Death of Mr. Halstead announced in the Assembly—The Excise Laws—Struggle Over the Reference of the Health Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

In the Senate, last evening, but little was done; most of the session was consumed in the consideration of a bill to amend the Code of Procedure, and to extend the term of office of the Commissioners of the Code appointed under the act of April 6, 1857. An amendment was finally adopted that no Justice or Judge shall sit as Referee in any action pending in any Court in which he is a Judge. This is intended to reach even the Justices of the Supreme Court and of any Court of record, and to correct sundry abuses which have arisen under the practice here forbidden. Mr. HARDIN mentioned one or two of them of this character. Oftentimes the Referee will sit in the Appellate Court, in judgment on his own decision as Referee. Another is, that it is calculated, by throwing into their hands too much work, to interfere more or less seriously with the business of their office. After the adoption of this amendment, and the voting down of a proposition to strike out the provision that husband and wife may be a witness for or against each other, progress was reported.

In the House, the bills made the special order for that hour were, on motion of Mr. PIERCE, committed to appropriate committees to report complete. They were the bills to provide compensation to certain persons belonging to the militia for clothing and equipments lost or destroyed in the United States service; to promote military education in the higher institutions of learning in the State, and to authorize *incorporated* companies formed under law to navigate lakes and rivers, to charter any of their vessels to the United States Government. It seems that there has been some doubt of their right, legally, to do so, and this law is simply intended to remove any difficulty on that score.

Mr. TALMAN, of Westchester, then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. HALSTED, and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, This House has learned of the sudden death of Hon. D. HALSTED, a member of this body from the Second District of Westchester; therefore,

Resolved, That while recognizing the justice of the Almighty Ruler and dispenser of human events, we cannot but mourn the loss of our departed associate, whose presence has always been marked by personal kindness and urbanity, and whose character was bright and conspicuous in all those traits that adorn human life, and we tender to his family our sincere sympathies in their sudden and melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That this House appoint a Committee to attend the funeral of our late associate, and that copies of these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased.

Messrs. Talman, Depew, Stetson, Scholefield and he Speaker pronounced fitting eulogies. The remarks of Mr. DEPEW were especially appropriate, chaste and appreciative, and contained a pleasant tribute to the memory of his departed colleague. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Talman, Depew, Stetson, Dutcher, Reed and Hazleton as the Committee to attend the funeral services, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned until this morning.

A bill to amend the excise laws came down from the Senate, and quite a contest arose on its reference to a Committee. Mr. MCMULLEN, who has been prominent in the liquor interest, moved its reference to the Committee on Internal Affairs, who have already reported two bills on the subject to the House, one of which simply proposes to repeal even all excise laws, and throw the State clean back upon the "moral suasion" platform. Mr. TRACEY contended that it ought to go to the Judiciary, the direction about to be given to it, when Mr. MCMULLEN's motion was interposed. He sustained his position by showing that it was a thoroughly penal bill, and such a one as was peculiarly fitted for the consideration of this Committee. The reference to the Judiciary Committee prevailed by a very fair majority. The House then adopted a resolution requiring the Committee to report on Saturday morning. The bill providing for the closing up of the Canal Enlargement, and the reduction of the number of engineers, came down from the Senate slightly amended. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Rather an amusing passage occurred between Mr. ELY, of Richmond, and MURPHY, of Erie. Mr. ELY offered some resolutions reflecting upon the course of the member from Erie, and with some justice, but after explanations, the affair was settled, and the resolutions withdrawn. The remainder of the session was devoted to the third reading of bills. With the exception of the bill incorporating the Fireman's Savings Institution, and the bill allowing the schools of the Children's Aid Society to share the Common School Fund, none of them possess any especial interest for your City readers. The bill referred to yesterday, in regard to choosing Supervisors for three years, was reconsidered and lost.

In the Senate the Metropolitan Health bill came up from the House, and quite a struggle arose over its reference. Motions to refer to Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to Committee on Cities and Villages, and to a Select Committee composed of the Senators from the District, were all made; but before any result was reached, the hour for the special order, the Annual Appropriation bill, came around and cut off further debate. The salt appropriation is having trouble up in the Senate, as well as in the House.

The Editorial Convention yesterday was quite an assemblage, and a harmonious, and, it is hoped, effective organization was formed. Almost every Judicial District in the State was represented, and there is a prospect that the Association there formed will extend over the whole State. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

The bill relative to additional cash capital to existing funds of mutual marine insurance companies was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To amend the charters of the Metropolitan Medical College and the Long Island College Hospital.

To authorize the extension of streets in Brooklyn.

To amend the Flatbush-avenue act.

To amend the law relative to expenditures for the apprehension of criminals.

To punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment.

The Metropolitan Health bill came up from the Assembly. A warm contest ensued on its reference.

Mr. BRADLEY moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. GANSON hoped it would be referred to the Representatives from the District interested.

Mr. MURPHY favored the latter reference as a matter of simple justice.

Mr. CONNOLLY said the Mayor of the City desired to be heard in relation to the bill. He had not been afforded an opportunity by the assembly Committee.

Several members spoke for and against the bill on the question of its reference.

Before action was taken, the Speaker announced the special order of the Annual Appropriation bill.

Progress was reported.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BALL introduced a bill declaring the office of County Judge vacant when such Judge shall absent himself from the County for more than twenty days. Referred to the Judiciary Committee to report complete.

The Committee reported in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to allow the passage of National gunboats, the General Government to furnish the means (estimated at $7,000,000). The Committee recommended the passage of Senator SMITH's bill.

The bill for the enlargement of the locks on the Erie and Oswego canals was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

Mr. ELY, as a question of privilege, brought to the notice of the House the personal difficulty occurring between himself and Mr. Murphy, of Erie, and offered a preamble and resolution relating thereto. After mutual explanations, the resolution was withdrawn.

The bill to amend the Excise law came down from the Senate.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved its reference to the Committee on Towns and Counties.

Mr. RICE moved it go to the Judiciary Committee.

After a sharp skirmish between the friends of the bill and the temperance members, Mr. RICE's motion was adopted.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to instruct the Committee to report the bill the first thing Saturday morning. Carried.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD announced to the House that a report had reached the city of the capture of Gen. BEAUREGARD. This was received with loud cheers.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

To incorporate the Firemen's Savings' Institution of New-York.

To prohibit officers and managers of institutions, supported in whole or in part by the State, being interested in contracts for supplies of materials.

Enabling the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax for certain purposes.

For extending the time of the completion of the Erie and New-York City Railway.

Incorporating the Union Home for children of the families of volunteers not otherwise provided for.

Several claim bills were ordered to a third reading.

The Supply bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the amendment increasing the duty on salt stricken out. Pending the question of ordering the bill to a third reading, the House adjourned.

Republican Union Caucus.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

The Republican Union caucus was held in the Assembly Chamber. The propriety of organizing a Union State Committee was discussed. Resolutions condemning men who avail themselves of the war or official positions to advance their personal interests were adopted. Resolutions indorsing the conduct of the Government in its home and foreign policy were discussed, several members thinking the resolutions too broad. The conduct of Mr. CAMERON seemed indorsed by its adoption. Mr. RAYMOND thought it was out of respect that Mr. CAMERON had been deprived of his office. Mr. ALVORD said he had been sent an exile to Russia, but rather in an honorable than a dishonorable position. The resolution was adopted. Various amendments to the resolutions relative to the course of the President toward Gen. FREMONT were referred to the Committee to report on Wednesday evening next.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

The Metropolitan Health Bill will come before the Senate to-morrow, under the order of reports. It will probably be referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

The Day Calendar in the Court of Appeals for Friday, April 11, is: Nos. 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 2.

Arrived, ships *Wilber Fiske*, Boston; *Devonshire*, Glasgow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 1.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama, carrying 250 passengers and $620,000 in treasure for New-York, and $130,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 3.

Arrived, United States steamers *Wyoming* and *Narragansett*, Acapulco.

Dates from Japan to the 19th of February, *via* Victory, per British steamer *Charybdis*, have been received. At Zakalumo, Teas had an upward tendency; several cargoes were loading for England. Silks were improving, and the other Japanese products were in limited supply in consequence of the Government holding the merchandise back. It has perfect control over all mercantile matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 4.

Sailed, ships *Charger*, *Flying Childers* and *Aurora*, all for Hong Kong; *Winfield Scott*, Callao; bark *Fruiterer*, Japan.

The steamer *John S. Wright* has been purchased at $70,000 for the China trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, April 6.

Arrived steamer *St. Louis*.

Sailed ship *Dictator* and *Orpheus*, Hong Kong; brig *Augnett*, Amoor River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 7.

Arrived, ship *Webfoot*, New-York.

News had been received from British Columbia and Oregon, to the 29th ult, and 2d inst. Snow and frost continued to keep back adventurers to the mining region, while scanty supplies of provisions threatened starvation in many remote places. Flour at Fort Yale was $75 per barrel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXPLOSION IN A KEROSENE OIL FACTORY—THREE LIVES LOST.—At about 6 o'clock last evening, a still in the kerosine oil factory owned by D. O. KETCHAM, located at the corner of Smith-street and Hamilton-avenue, exploded, killing three men instantly, and mortally injuring another. The names of the killed are JOHN SMITH, JOHN FLANAHAN and MICHAEL FARREL. PATRICK O'HARE was injured so seriously that he cannot recover. The men killed were engaged in experimenting with the still in the manufacture of some new kind of oil, when the still exploded, killing all the persons in the room, and entirely destroying the building in which it was located. O'HARE, as the explosion occurred, was entering the premises to obtain his coat. When restored to consciousness, he inquired for the other persons employed in the building, and when told they were all dead, he exclaimed that they were better off than himself. SMITH leaves a wife, who resides on Hamilton-avenue, near Smith-street. FLANAHAN leaves a widow and children, who reside on Centre-street; and FARRELL leaves a widow and children, who reside on President-street. O'HARE resides on Hamilton-avenue, near the bridge. No explanation as to the cause of the explosion can be given. JOHN COOK, foreman of the establishment, was absent at the time of the explosion. The still was of the capacity of 2,000 gallons, and the explosion, as may well be supposed, was heard at a great distance. The damage to the premises is estimated at $1,500.

THE CONTRABANDS.—A concert was given, last evening, at Plymouth Church, by the "Sunday School Vocalists," assisted by HORACE WATERS and Mrs. PARKHURST, for the benefit of the contrabands at Fortress Monroe and Port Royal. The house was about three-quarters full, and a number of persons left their cards at the door with directions where to call for clothing to be forwarded to the contrabands.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 26, 28, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 25, 58, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71. Circuit Court—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

The Duane-street Fire.

The following is a correct list of the losses and insurances at the fire in Duane-street on Wednesday night:

The ground-floor of the building, No. 69—where the fire originated—was occupied by HOFFMAN, PLACE & Co., gentlemen's furnishing goods. Their loss is $4,000. They are insured for $15,000—$6,000 in the New-York Etna, $6,000 in the Relief, and $3,000 in the Commercial Insurance Company.

The basement was occupied by GEORGE HOFFMAN, hardware merchant. His stock was damaged about $1,000. He is insured for $4,000 in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Insurance Companies. The second floor was occupied by A. & J. HUMPHREYS, commission merchants. Their stock of linen goods was entirely destroyed. They estimate their damage at about $7,000. Their insurances are for the full amount in the Royal Havana and Relief Insurance Companies. The front part of the third floor was occupied by JAMES GOWER, agent. The stock of lastings and damasks was wholly destroyed. Loss about $6,000. It was insured for $7,000 in the Excelsior and Relief Insurance Companies.

The back part of the third, and the whole of the fourth and fifth floors, were occupied by DAVID R. STERRAY & Co., importers of laces and embroideries. Their loss is about $20,000. They are insured for $25,000 in the Continental, Relief, Lorillard and Humboldt Insurance Companies.

The building is owned by W. C. WALLACE, and is damaged about $4,000. It is insured for $8,000 in the Bowery, and $6,000 in the Continental Insurance Company.

The stock in the adjoining buildings were considerably damaged by water.

Board of Aldermen.

STATED SESSION—APRIL 10, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday evening, at 5 o'clock. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

COUNTERFEITS.—Last night an effort was made to flood the City with counterfeit $5 bills on the Merchants' Bank of Albany. Owing, however, to the facility of the Police telegraph, the operators were foiled in their efforts.

THE TURF.—There is to be a meeting at the New-York Hotel this evening, in relation to matters connected with the Turf. See advertisement.

HONOR TO OUR BRAVE TARS.

Grand Reception of the Crews of the Frigates Cumberland, Congress and Roanoke at the Academy of Music.

Speeches by Pelatiah Perit, Prof. Hitchcock, One of the Crew, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., W. E. Dodge, George Bancroft.

The brave tars who survived the terrible onslaught of the iron-clad steamer *Merrimac* on the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland*, received a most flattering welcome at the Academy of Music last evening. Besides the handsome sum realized from the sale of tickets, large amounts were subscribed to a fund, which is to be devoted to the relief of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the killed, so that, aside from the personal testimonial to the survivors, there will be a more substantial return for the sufferers and their families.

The Academy was well decorated for the occasion, from pit to dome. The flags of all nations, and numerous signals, were scattered about the building, and everywhere prominent were the Union Jack and the Star Spangled Banner. Immediately over the stage were the flags of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, and a banner with the inscription:

"Welcome Brave Defenders of our Flag and our Country."

The sailors, to the number of 104, in about equal numbers from the *Cumberland*, *Congress* and *Roanoke*, left the Navy-yard at 4½ o'clock, accompanied by a detachment of fifty marines, and the Navy-yard Band. The sailors were in charge of Lieut. PEARCE, of the *North Carolina*, assisted by Lieut. LIMA and Master's Mates CUNNINGHAM, BARKER, ODDIE, MEIGS, LINCOLN and HAWKINS. The marines, to the number of fifty, were in charge of Capt. HAYWARD, Lieuts. PARKER and MCKEAN. They proceeded through York-street, Hudson-avenue, Sands and Fulton streets, to the ferry, and on arriving in this City, passed up Fulton-street, Broadway and Fourteenth-street, to the Academy.

Precisely at 8 o'clock, the distinguished speakers, Messrs. PELATIAH PERIT, Dr. HITCHCOCK, WM. M. EVARTS, and W. E. DODGE, and invited guests of note, took their seats on the platform. They were soon followed by the brave tars, bearing their colors. As they entered, they were greeted with the most enthusiastic welcome. The entire audience rose, and gave cheer after cheer as the sailors, with blushing modesty, took their seats. The enthusiasm continued several minutes, and broke forth anew in repeated cheering. The Boatswain's shrill whistle soon called "order for prayer;" and Rev. Dr. FERRIS invoked the Divine blessing.

PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., then welcomed the sailors, adverting to the achievements of the Navy during this war, and the renown won by DUPONT, STRINGHAM, FOOTE, PORTER, and others, and to the fact that, although the educated officers of the Navy had proven faithless to their trust, Jack had never turned rebel. [Applause.] In conclusion, he extended the formal welcome, and introduced the sailors to the audience.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK was next introduced, and said that he was proud of New-York for this reception. He called for the jolly tars to give three cheers for the flag, which were given with a will. He next called upon New-York to give three cheers for Jack, and a New-York tiger. These were also given with a resonance that seemed to reverberate throughout the building the entire evening.

The Speaker then proceeded to review the triumphs of the navy, at Hatteras, Port Royal, Fort Henry and Island No. 10. Parson FOOTE, he said, had been holding a conference meeting with the rebels, and when they went away before the benediction, he sent the (Gen.) POPE after them. [Laughter and applause.] He praised in glowing terms the heroism of the officers and crew of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, and urged that all honor should be done them; that we should all do our duty; that our only duty was to fight, fight, fight until the end was gained. [Applause.] As to the debt we were incurring, he never knew a man whose family was starving to be in fear of running in debt for bread. [Laughter.] Let the debt take care of itself. [Applause.] It was complained that the South was alienated from us, but he never knew a father in chastising his child, to trouble himself about the alienation of feeling likely to occur. [Applause and laughter.]

Miss MARIA BRAINERD then sung "Viva l'America," which was well received.

Mr. PERIT read a letter from Gen. SCOTT, regretting his inability to attend. He likewise read a letter from Capt. RADFORD of the *Cumberland*, ascribing all honor to Lieut. E. W. MORRIS, who was in charge. Three cheers were given for Lieut. MORRIS.

JAMES MARLOW, one of the crew of the *Cumberland*, was then introduced, and gave a rapid description of the attack of the *Merrimac*. He said that the shots of the *Congress* or *Cumberland* had no more effect upon the *Merrimac* than if they had been so many peas or apples. But if they could have kept the *Merrimac* off, she never could have sunk the *Cumberland*. They had then nothing to do but stand and fight and die like men. (Applause.) When BUCHANAN asked their commander, Lieut. MORRIS, "Will you surrender the ship?" "Never," said MORRIS, "never will we surrender the ship." [Applause.] He backed his infernal machine off again and the *Cumberland* fired as rapidly as she could, but the *Merrimac* ran her steel prow in again, and BUCHANAN asked Lieut. MORRIS again, calling him by name, "Mr. MORRIS, will you surrender that ship?" "Never," said MORRIS, "sink her." [Applause.] Then a marine drew a bead on Mr. BUCHANAN, and he thought he (BUCHANAN) was dead now. The paper that said he was only wounded, told, he thought, an untruth, for the marine drew a sure bead on him. [Laughter and applause.] The sailors only did their duty, and hoped they would always do the same. [Applause, and loud calls for MORRIS.]

The Chairman announced, in response to the repeated calls for MORRIS, that that gentleman had been ordered to Washington. He called for three cheers for Lieut. MORRIS, which were given with a will.

GEO. MCKINNEY, one of the crew of the *Cumberland*, led off in the song of the "Red, White and Blue," the man-o'-wars-men joining in the chorus.

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., was the next speaker, and delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the bravery of the sailors. In support of the praise uniformly declared by their friends, he quoted the language of an enemy, from the Mobile *Register*, praising the valor displayed on the *Cumberland*. He stated that there were present some sixty who had actually gone down with the ship. [Applause and "three cheers for 'em."]

Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the crew of the *Congress*, then gave a most original and characteristic description of the attack on that vessel. He thought the *Merrimac* went at them "hog-fashion." [Laughter.] He knew most of the rebel crew; they were old shipmates, but they were rascals now. [Laughter and applause.] They all wondered, when they saw the *Merrimac* coming, what JEFF. DAVIS had got at them now. He called it a "What is it." [Great laughter.] He gave a rapid account of the movements of the *Merrimac*, and the terrible effect of her shots and collisions upon the helpless frigates. When the rebels called to the Captain of the *Congress* to surrender, the reply was, "Never, so long as I have a gun or a man." [Great applause.] They only surrendered when they had no chance to do anything else. The next day, when the *Merrimac* went to cut up her fandangos with the *Minnesota*, she found a little "bumble bee" after her, [applause and laughter,] and she was mighty glad to get away. [Laughter.] In conclusion, he said: "There is the flag that the Father of our country left us to defend, and, by the power of God above, we will do it." [Thunders of applause.]

The songs of the "Boatswain's Call," by WALTER M. PIERCE, and the chorus by the sailors, and the "White Squall," by S. C. CAMPBELL, were received with great favor. The latter gentleman was encored, and sang a patriotic air with equal success.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE BANCROFT, ESQ.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT was next introduced. He said: Being invited to express the gratitude which is felt for the great achievement by the men who are with us to-night, I could not withhold my assent. We remember the terrible condition in which they were placed—not exactly face to face with the enemy, but met by a new and untried foe, with whose powers they were unacquainted. The effect of their repulse of the *Merrimac* has been beautifully and eloquently described by one of the crew of the *Cumberland*: "Our shots fell from the side of the *Merrimac* as if they had been so many peas." But not only this. Their minutes were counted. They could see how many sands should fall ere the *Cumberland* was destined to go down. It was under these circumstances that our sailors manifested such extraordinary self-possession that led them, in the presence of an enemy, to do their duty so nobly. These men are entitled to our gratitude, and to the gratitude of every one who is in favor of the liberty of mankind. Yes, my men, you are the champions of humanity. You are the champions of the great cause of the people. You are the champions of this Republic, and your names shall be imperishable. Your glory shall never fade, for our country, is it to die? The greatest invention of the eighteenth century was a Republic founded on the principle of the People's rights and the equality of all men. Is that Republic to perish? No, my men; you have proven that it cannot perish. When this war commenced, the people from their workshops and farms started to arms, and six hundred thousand men were ready to do battle for liberty, and prove that we had a country; that the Republic did live; that liberty should never perish so long as it was intrusted to their keeping. And the people, they have perpetual success. They will take care to bring the torch of Liberty to the goal this time in safety. And that flag, they will hand it down from generation to generation, in perpetual succession. The voice of the people comes up to us as the voice of eternal truth itself. It is therefore founded upon my belief in the perpetuity of these United States, that I declare that your glory shall never fade away. And that glory, while it has gone to the world in one sense, is especially honored by us. Where should our country find its new boundaries? On the Mississippi? Amongst the Rocky Mountains? Never, never. From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf—from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause.] Let us rejoice even that these men went down fighting to the last, and that when they went down they left the Star Spangled Banner of the *Cumberland* flying at the peak. It is an evidence that no enemies, no treason, nor rebellion itself, can destroy our Union. [Applause.]

A further address to the crew was made by WM. E. DODGE, Esq., at quite a late hour.

Several songs were sung by the sailors, that were not down in the bills, and were listened to with eager interest, and every verse applauded. The measured cadences of the singers, and the hearty chorus from over a hundred as jolly tars as ever spliced the main brace, made the Academy resound with unwonted music. The audience cheered the tars to the echo, and for once in his life, at least, Jack has had his merits recognized and his services acknowledged. The whole affair was a grand success.

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Three-story brick house and lot, No. 12 Waverley-place, 25x92	[illegible]
Four-story brown-stone front house, No. [illegible] East 21st-st., 24x¼ block	[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

EAGLE GAS STOVES—(S. T. MCDOUGALL'S PATENT.)—These are the quickest, cleanest, safest, most economical and easiest managed stoves in the world, for either cooking or heating purposes.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

PRENTICE AND BUCKNER.—It is reported that in return for the demijohn of whisky, sent by PRENTICE to BUCKNER, the latter has ordered KNOX, of 212 Broadway, to send the post editor one of his exquisite Spring hats. The idea was a good one although coming from rebel sources.

[Advertisement.]

HOP O' MY THUMB is as popular at BARNUM'S as such a huge contrast of humanity as the Belgian Giant and Com. NUTT, the dwarf, can make it. It is played every afternoon and evening, and these two living wonders are on exhibition at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES, if you want your linens washed beautifully white, without being rubbed threadbare, use PYLE'S O. K. Soap. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactory corner of Washington and Franklin streets, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 10—*In steamship Bavaria, from Bremen, &c.*—Ernestine Marcuse, Nanette Oberzyoki, Ernest Von Au, Elise Kreppel, Oscar Hesse, J. Fiedemann, Louise Fiedemann, Osidor Leszynski, Arm. Leszynski, Amalie Rothschild, Isaac Rosenthal, H. Loewenthal, Nina Oppenheimer, Caroline Von Au, Jos. Boom, Schmuel Heisler, Louise Spindler, Heinrich Spindler, Anna Hartle, Maria Runge, C. Schron, P. Herzberg, Bertha Herzberg, Emilie Herzberg, Marianne Herzberg, W. H. Heimann, H. Engelhard, S. McCracken, F. Hoffmann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets.... 6 34 | Moon sets.... 3 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 42 | Gov. Island. 5 31 | Hell Gate.... 6 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 10.

Cleared.

Ships Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Marmion, Warsaw, Hong Kong, Robert L. Taylor; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Barks Gratta, Craig, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Helen Augusta, (Br.,) Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Brigs Caroline, Talbot, Zaza, Thompson & Mayhew; Sarah M. Newhall, (Br.,) Payson, Santa Martha, Brett, Son & Co.; Ella Maria, Merrill, St. Jago, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Peerless, (Br.,) Skaleny, Matanzas, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Addie E. Barnes, Betsworth, St. John, P. R.; Rainbow, Havener, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; H. P. Godwin, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Miller, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Plymouth Rock, Burr, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; Maria Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, Del., J. M. McKee; Viola, Haskell, Matanzas, N. L. McCready & Co.; Wm. Lancaster, (Br.,) Waycott, Barbados, Miller & Houghton.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Bristol, L. Kenny; Opera, Satterly, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg March 23, and Southampton 26th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 100 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. For the first 7 ds. of the passage had continual westerly gales; during the latter part had strong easterly and northerly gales, with wind, snow and hail. March 29, lat. 49 29, lon. 15 40, passed Hamburg ship Donau, for New-York. The Bavaria has anchored at Quarantine.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Portland,) Merryman, Havre [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 75 passengers to Bregiere & Thebaud. Has been detained in the Lower Bay since the 8th by the late storm.

Brig Roxana, (of Llanelly, "South Wales,") Lewis, Cardiff, via Bermuda, March 20, with coal, to order. Had heavy weather, and saw a number of water spouts.

Brig Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbett, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Providence 2 ds.

Brig Herald, Brown, Sipican 2 ds.

Schr. Elvira, Clark, Cutler 5 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Rogers, George's Banks 2 ds., with halibut.

Schr. William Gregory, Bucklin, Rockland 2 ds., with hay for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Frederick Reed, McAlmon, Newark, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Clinton, Borden, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary & Elizabeth, Turner, Elizabethport, with coal, for Blackrock.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Risley, Rondout, with coal, for Hartford.

Schr. Michael, Smith, Rondout, with coal, for Nantucket.

Schr. Albert, Barker, Jonesport 4 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Isaac Cohen Hertz, Spofford, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Sturges, Portland 2 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Willow, Parker, Lubec 6 ds., with fish to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Union, Libby, Machias 3 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Dr. W. R. Powers, Munsell, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Parker, Lubec 3 ds., with hay.

Schr. N. B. Thompson, Steelman, Boston 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Cora, Kelley, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rescue, ——, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Machias 7 ds., with laths.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Chatham 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Portland, Me., 6 ds., with plaster.

BELOW—Ship Gertrude, Doane, Liverpool March 8

SAILED—From Quarantine—U. S. steam transport Ericsson.

WIND—During the day, N.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Roanoke, of the Havana line, is now on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be double planked, recaulked, and receive her first suit of copper.

PILOT BOAT ASHORE.—Mr. Wm. Anderson, pilot of Hamburg steamship Bavaria, arrived to-day, reports the pilot boat Mary Ann, No. 13, as having gone ashore last night near the point of Sandy Hook, a strong N. E. gale prevailing when he passed. She lies well up on the beach, about a quarter of a mile from the Station; is perfectly easy, and sustained no damage, except to rudder, which is gone. Will be got off at the first favorable opportunity. No other vessels seen ashore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 189 Broadway.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

MODEL LOVE-LETTERS.
How a Clerical Villain
Practiced the
Art of
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LOVE-LETTERS,
Forming a unique collection of
RARE SPECIMENS.
To be found only in the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.

Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale dépôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

J. C. ROYSTON.

TO LET—A SMALL FARM, ABOUT TWO MILES from Sing Sing, with a large and good house, and plenty of all kinds of choice fruits, and good vegetable garden; a good location for summer boarders; the owner and family wish to board with the occupant during the Summer; also, for sale, or to let, at 108th-st., Harlem, a fine cottage house, with large cold grapery, and about one acre of ground, with abundance of all kinds of fruit. Inquire of, or address A. H. MARCY, No. 680 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BUILDING MATERIALS.—I will sell on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April, 1862, at 11 A. M., in 58th and 59th sts., between 2d and 3d avs., a large quantity of brick, joist, beams, window frames, lumber, workshops, &c.

W. F. SHAW,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, for 28 cents, (silver.) Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. C. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston Post-office, Mass.